

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

FORTUNE IN MEXICO.

SOLDIER LEARNS HE IS PART HEIR TO \$2,000,000.

Father Who Deserted Him Twenty-five Years Ago Dies Possessed of Great Wealth—White-Copper Is Blown to Pieces by Dynamite in Pocket.

John Gilmore Hall, adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hall of Arlington, N. J., is believed to be heir, together with three other children, to \$2,000,000 left by his father, John Gilmore, who is said to have deserted the four children twenty-three years ago at Gretna, O., after placing them in an orphan home. Mr. and Mrs. Hall adopted John when he was five years old and brought him up as one of their own family. A year ago the young man entered the army and is now stationed at Fort Riley, Kan. According to information received by Hall Gilmore went to Mexico, where he took up mining and died wealthy. On his deathbed he told his partner of his children and begged him to take up the search for them. All have been found except a daughter.

89 CLERK HEIR TO MILLIONS.

Bachelor Uncle Leaves Him Fortune in California Property.

Thomas Walters, a clerk in a flint, lay, Ohio, furniture store, has received word from San Francisco attorneys, notifying him that he is heir to the major portion of a \$6,000,000 estate left by Christian Westenhaver of San Francisco. Walters' mother, who resided in Circleville until her death, two years ago, was a niece of Westenhaver, who left the vicinity forty years ago to go West and make his fortune. When he died a bachelor a year ago he left a controlling interest in several mining and real estate enterprises in the city of San Francisco and other California towns. Search for relatives discovered Walters and some further removed in central Illinois. Walters is married and has two children. He has been getting \$9 a week.

QUEER FATE OF WHITE CAPPER.

Shot Explodes Dynamite in Arkansas's Pocket—Nine Injured.

White capers in Fulton County, Ark., were punished in a novel manner after they had whipped Mrs. Phil Guest and blown up her house with dynamite. "Pink" Gibson, leader of the gang, was blown to atoms and nine of his band were seriously injured, at least two fatally. A bullet struck Gibson's coat pocket, in which he carried dynamite. The explosion which followed scattered pieces of the man's body over a forty-acre field, a large oak tree near which Gibson was standing was wrecked and the white capers were scattered in all directions.

League Base-Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League.

W. L.	W. L.
Pittsburgh . . . 45 14	Philadelphia . . . 29 30
Boston . . . 38 20	St. Louis . . . 28 30
Cleveland . . . 33 27	Cincinnati . . . 28 30
Chicago . . . 33 30	New York . . . 30 42

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Chicago . . . 37 22	Washington . . . 34 34
Boston . . . 35 25	St. Louis . . . 28 30
St. Louis . . . 31 28	Baltimore . . . 23 34
Pittsburgh . . . 30 28	Cleveland . . . 27 38

Guests of the King.

Half a million of London's slum dwellers were King Edward's guests the other afternoon. They were scattered in about 400 halls, schools and parks in varying numbers, the greatest number of the royal beneficiaries being at Stepney, where no less than 45,000 enjoyed a dinner such as they seldom partake of. At every gathering was read a message from the King, signed by his private secretary, to the poor.

Bad Fire in Chicago.

Fire which started mysteriously in the store occupied by Henry Bosch & Co., wall paper and paint dealers at 307-309 Wabash avenue, Chicago, destroyed three large buildings, threatened many others in the neighborhood, injured one man, totally disabled the machine shop of Siegel, Cooper & Co. in the rear of the burning structures, and caused a loss of more than \$300,000.

Famous Actress Is Dead.

Ada Gray, aged 52 years, the noted actress who made the play "East Lynne" famous in every corner of this country and in England, died at her home in Brooklyn, N. Y., after a long illness.

Fire in Chicago Stockyards.

Fire at the Chicago stock yards wiped out Swift & Co.'s wholesale meat market and general offices, entailing a loss of \$500,000.

Heavy Rain in New York.

Heavy rains, amounting in many places to cloudbursts, caused damage to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars in western New York State.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

In a freight wreck on the Montana Central road near Fort Benton, Engineer Charles Peck and Fireman Matt Cameron were killed.

Fall in Hotel Proves Fatal.

Edward H. Whipple of Hamilton, Ohio, father of Elizabeth Lindley Whipple, the actress, was killed at the Lamar Hotel, Cincinnati, where he fell off a stairway.

Refugees to Change Name.

Twelve thousand dollars, which the late Louise Frisbie, formerly a Wall Street broker, willed to Luman H. Holmes of Springfield, Mo., provided he changed his name to Frisbie, will go to Vassar College. He announces that he will retain the name of Holmes.

Train Strikes a Buggy.

Five persons were injured, some of them seriously, in a crossing accident at Monticello, Minn. The Great Northern passenger train struck a double seated buggy.

Explorer De Windt Is Safe.

News brought by the English explorer, Barry de Windt, and his party were picked up on the Siberian coast, probably at Indian Point, by the United States revenue cutter Thetis, under the command of Capt. Healey, about the middle of June.

Killed Human Skyrocket.

In the presence of 5,000 spectators witnessing an open-air performance of the "Last Days of Pompeii" in Louisville, Ky., James Duff, known as the "human bomb," received injuries which will probably result in his death.

FIELD AIDS IMMIGRATION PLAN.

Chicago Merchant John A. S. Appleton, 212 West Madison, New York, is in conference with A. Stewart Appleton of New York and London, with whom he is interested in some large investment and railroad enterprises. The subject of the conference was the plan to "colonize" the Chicago-New York-Boston line of Chicago and New York, with the project is to divert to the port of Boston a larger part of the tide of immigration than has heretofore come there, with the direct object of inducing the better class of the newcomers to settle in New England rather than seek the West. Mr. Appleton, who is the active head of the enterprise, will circulate through Europe illustrated literature describing the agricultural and industrial resources of New England. This will be published in four or five different languages. During the past few years Mr. Appleton has established immigration headquarters in London, Paris, Edinburgh, Dublin, Berlin, Stockholm and other cities for circulating millions of copies of pamphlets in the languages of the different countries. The interest of Mr. Appleton in the enterprise comes from the fact that, in the West, where he has been a great part of the immigrants will go West, and his holdings in such roads as the Rock Island and Illinois Central and others make him willing to aid the scheme. As he is a native of New England he would also glad to see his abandoned farms and decaying villages reoccupied.

PLAN LARGEST COTTON MILL.

Modern Plant to Be Built Near Kansas City.

The largest cotton mill in the world is to be built within twenty miles of Kansas City. Ten million dollars is to be invested, \$3,000,000 of which has already been subscribed by Eastern and Western men. W. B. Smith, president of the Olympia and Grange Cotton Mills of Columbia, S. C., is to be president and general manager of the enterprise. The mill will have 500,000 spindles and 12,000 looms. It will employ 4,000 operatives and have a pay roll of \$200,000 a year. The capacity of the mill will be 170,000 bales of cotton a year, with an output of 75,000,000 pounds of finished cloth. The value of the annual output will, it is estimated, amount to \$12,750,000. The mill will be revolutionary in its construction. Electricity will be used as the motive power and several new devices will be installed. There will be four mill buildings, covering an aggregate of 2,000 acres of ground.

GIVES HIS WEALTH TO POOR.

John M. Burke of New York Donates \$4,000,000 to Charity.

John M. Burke, a retired New York merchant, has given \$4,000,000—the bulk of his wealth—to the poor. The donation is the largest of record for such a purpose. The money is placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of men and women who by reason of sickness or misfortune are unable to support themselves. The trustees are ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Edward M. Shepard, Frank K. Davis and William W. Aldrich. As stated in a declaration of the gift, it is for "the relief of worthy men and women who, notwithstanding their willingness to support themselves, have become partly or wholly unable to do so by reason of sickness or misfortune, or who have been impoverished from the loss of their regular employment."

KIDNAPERS THREATEN DEATH.

Say They Will Kill Boston Man Unless He Gives Them \$6,000.

George G. Davis, a wealthy business man of Boston, who conducts a machine factory in North Andover, Mass., has handed the police a letter demanding money under pain of his death or his daughter's abduction. The demand was received first several days ago in a message from Boston. Mr. Davis was ordered to deliver \$6,000 in gold and bank notes to the writer, who threatened to kill him if he refused. The note instructed Mr. Davis to take the required sum and meet the writer at a certain place. The police were notified and patrolled the road, but no suspicious looking person put in an appearance. The next morning Mr. Davis was called to the telephone and requested to explain why he did not perform his part of the plan. Later a third letter came to hand in the form of the letter he transferred to the police.

STEPCHILD'S MURDER CHARGED.

Burlington, Kan., Woman Accused of Killing 4-Year-Old Girl.

Mrs. Edward Edwards has been arrested at Burlington, Kan., charged with the murder of Viola Gladys Edwards, her 4-year-old stepdaughter. The coroner's jury found that the child came to its death by being stamped and trampled on by Mrs. Edwards. The woman says a strange man killed the child. Mrs. Edwards is Edwards' third wife. The child was adopted by his second wife.

DETECTIVE KING CONVICTED.

Minneapolis Officer Found Guilty of Aiding in Felony After Fact.

Detective "Norm" King, the oldest and most widely known detective in Minneapolis, was convicted by a jury of being an accessory to a felony after the fact. The specific charge on which King has been on trial for a week is that he knew that Harry Adams was implicated in the theft of a diamond from John D. Hooper and that he assisted Adams in escaping punishment.

Death Exposes Defiant.

United States District Attorney Gould announced that William S. King, formerly a family lawyer, clerk of the War Department in Washington, was a defaulter at the time of his death on April 20, 1901. So far as known the alleged defalcation amounts to about \$18,000.

Sail Fields in Bonts.

Water is so high in Vermillion Creek valley, twenty miles northwest of Topeka, Kan., that the farmers are using boats and rafts to harvest their wheat. The wheat was in shocks when the flood came and the boats are used to bring the shocks and stacks to land.

Tragedy in Poverty.

Mme. Janussek, who, poor and neglected by a paralytic stroke, is lying at St. Joseph's hospital, has a few weeks left and these are to be rallied by her custodian, James E. Tossing of Brooklyn, unless sold advantageously.

Mount Wrangell in Eruption.

The steamer Bertha reached Seattle from Valdez and westward points, Mount Redoubt, which has been in an incipient stage of eruption since early spring, was not visible, owing to fog. Mount Wrangell is in eruption.

Hold-Up in Illinois.

Two robbers held up Rock Island express train at DuPont, Ill., express safe was robbed of \$10,000 in gold, one of the robbers, Charles Nealer, a supposed robber, was captured.

Ohio Tunnel Caves In.

With a rumbling and grinding that could be felt a mile or two from the lake, the Erie, Alliance and Wheeling

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Mrs. Catherine Mills of Toledo, Ohio, is in New York City trying to learn something of her early history and the fate of her parents, from whom she was separated when a child, more than half a century ago. "When I was a very small girl," she said, "I lived at Pittsfield, Ohio, the only child, as I believed, of Charles Spooner, a well-to-do farmer. When I grew older I learned the Spooners had adopted me and that my parents had lived in New York. After marrying I took up the search for my relatives and shall persist to the end."

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Clark Moyer Victim of Mysterious Assault in Council Bluffs.

Clark Moyer, a mail clerk on the Burlington, running between Omaha and Chicago, was found dying on the sidewalk in front of the Creston House in Council Bluffs. He had left the house but a few minutes before, after spending the evening with friends. There was only wound under his right eye. He had been engaged in no quarrel and there is at present no clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

Claims Illegal Imprisonment.

Ira N. Merrill, a convicted murderer from Oklahoma, serving a sentence in the Kansas penitentiary, appeared in the Supreme Court to argue in his own behalf that Kansas has no jurisdiction over him, and that he must be released. Should the Supreme Court decide in his favor, 800 other convicts would be liberated.

Business Part of Shipwrecked Burns.

The town of Shipwreck, in the northwestern corner of La Grange County, Ind., was nearly wiped out by fire, seven business places being destroyed. The loss is heavy and partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. The bank, with a hardware store, the postoffice, a harness shop, and a general store, were consumed.

Kills His Wife and Himself.

Eugene Howard, 49 years old, shot and instantly killed his wife, Catherine, and then with a razor cut his own throat from ear to ear. The deed was done in a small room in a hotel. The tragedy took place at the home of the couple in Cleveland, Howard is supposed to have been insane when the deed was committed.

Big Fire in Hartford.

In Hartford, Conn., three alarms of fire called out the entire department to fight a blaze in the large plant of the Caspell-Horse-Nail Company. The plant was destroyed. The estimated loss is between \$300,000 and \$400,000. Insurance will nearly cover this.

Two Killed in Collision.

A freight train of forty loaded cars collided head-on with a shifting engine and a tank car at the transfer switch, Kiskadee, Junction, Albany, N. Y., last night. The engine and tank car were killed. Engineer John Fleming of East Brady and Harry Hoke, his fireman, were killed.

"Beauty Doctor" Is Free.

The grand jury investigated the death of Mae Thompson, who died after wearing a beauty mask prescribed for her complexion by E. V. Johnson. No true bill was found against the "beauty doctor" and he has been released from jail.

Three Hurt in Powder Explosion.

The explosion of a 25-pound keg of gunpowder in the office of M. H. Kendall & Co. in Boston wrecked the office and severely injured J. E. Goodson, Miss Lotie Hardy, a stenographer, and William H. Hall.

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At Minneapolis Judge Simpson sentenced Capt. N. W. King of the detective force to three years and six months at hard labor in the penitentiary at Stillwater. King was convicted of being accessory after the fact to a felony.

President Proclaims Peace.

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation declaring Philippines at peace and extending amnesty to political offenders. General orders issued from War Department warmly commend conduct of American soldiers abroad.

Prosperity at Present Shows.

The weekly review of trade shows quietude, particularly in branches affected by labor disputes. Large dividend payments show prosperity of railroads, industrial corporations and financial institutions.

Raise Telegraphers' Pay.

Western Union employees have found that a wholesale increase of salaries has been made by the National Telegraphic Union. New York City alone more than 200 men have been given an increase of salary since May 1 last.

Fire in Woolen District.

Fire caused a loss of about \$200,000 in the woolen and cotton yarn district of Philadelphia. The flames started on the first floor of the building occupied by James E. Mitchell & Co.

Madame Carreno Again Wed.

Mme. Carreno, a distinguished pianist of America, was wedded in Berlin to her fifth husband, Arturo Tagliapietra of New York, who is a brother of her second husband.

Battle Assaults Beveridge.

Senator Bailey of Texas made a violent personal attack on Beveridge on floor of Senate after adjournment and threatened life of Indian, but was restrained by bystanders.

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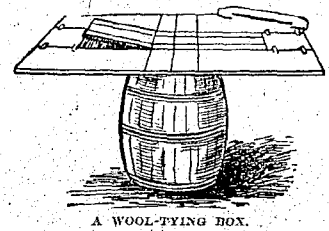
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FARM AND GARDEN

Wool-Tying Box.
Abner Roach of Wayne County, Ind., sends Iowa Homestead a sketch of a wool-tying box and table he has been using for a number of years. It is self explanatory and any man who has tied up fleeces will readily observe how it is operated. The illustration shows one of the end pieces partly elevated to show how it raises when the tying is being performed. The whole table can rest on a barrel or anything handy for that purpose, and a tie stick is



A WOOL-TYING BOX.

Value of Apple Pomace.
Apple pomace is usually held in light esteem. Many think it not worth the hauling. It is sometimes used as a fertilizer, occasionally as a feed for pigs or cows, but it frequently goes to waste behind the cider mill. A minor experiment made in 1889 at the Vermont Experiment Station indicated that its feeding value was about equal to that of good silage. Inasmuch as the methods of that test were open to criticism, it seemed worth while to repeat the trial upon a more extended scale. Accordingly several tons of pomace were obtained from a nearby cider mill and ensiled for preservation. The results secured were as follows: 1. From one to three per cent less milk and butter was made when the pomace was fed than when corn silage was eaten. 2. The cows gave somewhat better milk on pomace than on silage. The difference amounted to about 0.20 per cent. 3. From three to four per cent more product was made on the unit of dry matter of the pomace ration than that of the silage ration. There seemed to be no ill effects arising from the feeding of fifteen pounds or less daily. It is but fair to say, however, that the milk of these seven cows was merged with that of the entire herd. Had pomace been fed to the entire herd in these quantities, it might have affected the quality of the milk or the butter. The present experiment does not afford data upon this point. It is expected to make observations thereon during the coming year.—New England Farmer.

Grindstone Water Drip.
A grindstone water drip is convenient at this season when the stone is so much in use. Place it under a shady tree, mounted on a substantial, durable frame. Have a box cover just large enough to set over the upper half of the stone when not in use. A crank handle may be on one side the axle; a foot pedal on the other. For a water drip, place a box on one end, as shown at a, and on it set a ball or keg, c. In the lower part of keg, bore a hole and insert a goose quill. A drip may be regulated by plugging the end of the quill with a small pine stick, that is made to slip easily in and out, as at a. By drawing the stick out sufficiently the drip of the water may be regulated to suit, while the grindstone is being turned either by hand or foot. The quill should extend out so water will drop on the center of the stone, low down, near to the box.—G. H. Potter in Farm and Home.



Varieties of Garden Plants.
In the year book for 1901, issued by the Department of Agriculture, it is stated that there were catalogued in 1900 no less than 655 nominal varieties of cabbage, 530 of lettuce, 500 of bush beans, 340 of sweet corn, 320 each of cucumbers and table beets, 255 of pole beans and almost as many others of other vegetables. Of course this includes many varieties which differ from others only by having the addition of a grower's name or some designation intended to be descriptive, as "improved," "early," "late," "large," or other addition which is intended to show a difference from the others under the old name. The department lately issued as a bulletin "A List of American Peppers," which enumerates 124 varieties. Among so many how many one learns to choose the best? Undoubtedly many of them differ in name only, and perhaps some growers use more care in selecting the seed stock or in keeping varieties pure than do others, and by the use of their name may desire to gain a reputation, but the above list might well be divided by ten, and still show all the different types, and probably all really desirable varieties.—American Cultivator.

Corn and Sorghum Crops.
While various crops are grown as catch crops in seasons when other food crops are short, it is generally considered that corn or sorghum or both are the most satisfactory. Both the ordinary field corn and sweet corn are sure crops, as a rule, for the seed may be sown even as late as the date and furnish much good feed before frost even in latitudes where it will not mature. Farmers should especially look into the merits of sweet corn as a catch crop. It develops more rapidly than field corn, and all stock are hungrily fond of it, particularly if they have been used to feed corn. Sorghum may be sown at this time and will be found generally satisfactory as a catch crop both in the matter of growth and in the result-

ing crop. Of course if one is more familiar with the growing of rye, millet or other grains as catch crops these will answer very well, but under ordinary conditions, the chief reliance should be placed on corn.

Summer Soil Cultivation.
The method of summer soil cultivation for conserving the moisture in the soil brings results that are profitable. As a rule, such cultivation should be of the surface soil only, rarely more than two inches deep; but it should be remembered that this applies only to soils that have been well worked and plowed to a good depth before the seed was sown. A shallow plowed soil, or a field that is inclined to bake after heavy rains, needs more than the shallow soil cultivation, at least for a number of times after each rain. This plan may destroy some of the roots of the plants growing near the surface, but this is better than to permit the soil to remain hard for any considerable depth. Whenever the soil has been sufficiently loosened after it has become hard, then the shallow cultivation should be put in practice again. On the other hand, as first stated, the deeper cultivation should not be done unless the condition of the soil requires it.

The Chinch Bug.
The Ohio Experiment Station reports that the chinch bug is especially fond of millet and similar grasses, and where wheat fields are infested, it will be well to sow a narrow strip of millet between them and other crops. A strip of millet two or three yards wide will be sown by the side of the corn field next to infested wheat or oats, and when the bugs have taken possession of it the millet may be plowed under with a jointer plow and the ground harrowed and rolled, thus burying the bugs. Another method is to plow a deep furrow across their tracks, as they travel from field to field; the bugs in this furrow will have difficulty in getting out, and may then be killed by sprinkling them with kerosene emulsion. This may also be used where the bugs have attacked the outer rows of corn, using a spray pump and throwing it with sufficient force to wash them off the corn.

Chairs Choice Peaches.
One of the newer peaches of real promise is Chairs Choice, shown in the illustration from the Rural New Yorker. It is large and handsome, deep rich yellow in color, with a red cheek, and appears to be a regular and abundant bearer. Chairs Choice is now being planted freely in many peach growing districts and is regarded by those who know it best as well adapted to follow the indispensable Elberta. It is a better and handsomer peach and does not conflict with it in season. The trees are generally vigorous and healthy.

Pasture for Growing Hogs.
On every farm there is usually a small piece of grass land which may be fenced at small expense, and if it can be shaded in some manner such a plot will be just the place for the growing pigs. A portion of an old orchard may often be fixed in the manner suggested, and the pigs will thrive in such a place. If the grass growth is scanty try the plan of cutting grass from other portions and throwing it to the pigs. Keep them mainly on the usual summer rations given when in the pen and furnish all the fresh clean water placed in such a manner that they cannot get into it and wallow. This plan is a simple one, and easily carried out, and will result in more thrifty pigs than if kept in the pens during the warm weather.

Charcoal for Fowls.
The value of charcoal must not be underestimated. It is of much help in keeping fowls in health and preventing looseness. Feed it powdered in the food two or three times a week. Chickens for market will fatten faster if fed charcoal. It has been found that charcoal is not a medicine, strictly speaking. It is an absorbent and as such takes up the poisonous gases in the system and carries them off. It is practically harmless in any amount.

Protection Against Insects.
For the protection of melons, squash and cucumber vines against insects an excellent plan, for a small plot, is to cover the vines with mosquito netting. A cheap frame, made of lath, will serve well for supporting the netting. A few plants in a garden may be protected by looking them over carefully once a day, destroying the bugs by hand picking, and dropping them into a tin cup or other vessel containing kerosene.

Feeding Green Millet.
Green millet may be fed as freely as any green food. Millet hay that contains ripe or partly ripened seeds must be fed with care, especially to horses, as it has an injurious effect upon the kidneys. Millet is best sown broadcast; a drill puts it in too deeply. Success with millet depends on getting an even, quick germination, and for this is needed a shallow, finely prepared seedbed, moist enough and warm enough for germination.

A Point in Transplanting.
In transplanting such plants as the strawberry the fibrous roots should be spread out as much as possible, while the root of a taprooted plant, like cabbage, beet, etc., should be placed straight up and down and not bent upon itself.

A Pearl of Great Price.
Some farmers' wives can make good butter once a week. It is the one that can make good butter every time; the tries that is a pearl of great price and worth her weight in gold or gilt-edged butter.

Have the Pump Right.
It is a very well to discuss formulas for bordeaux mixture and substitutes for Paris green, but if the packing is out of the pump cylinder no formula is worth anything, remarks Country Gentleman.

Idleness is the burial of a living man.—Jeremy Taylor.

STATUE WHICH THE KAISER WILL GIVE TO UNCLE SAM.



STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

It is announced that the statue of Frederick the Great, which Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany will present to Uncle Sam, is to take the form of the famous statue in Berlin, of which the above is a photographic reproduction. There is little room for doubt that our sudden popularity with the world's powers is likely to result in a visit to this country of Kaiser Wilhelm, or at least the Crown Prince of Germany, on the occasion of the presentation of the statue. The people of this country and Germany are now busily discussing which of these two royal personages our distinguished visitor will be.

SHE MURDERED 31 PERSONS.

That Is the Confession of Miss Toppin, the Trained Nurse.
A record probably without a parallel in the annals of crime is that of Miss Jane Toppin, the trained nurse whose home is at Barnstable, Mass., and who was found "not guilty, by reason of insanity," of the murder by poisoning of Mrs. Mary D. Gibbs of Canton, Mass., last August. Three experts declared that she is suffering from a form of degenerative insanity, a thing defective control and an irresistible impulse. The woman has been committed for life to the Taunton insane asylum.



Before her case came to trial she told her counsel that she murdered thirty-one persons. Some she killed with morphine and others with poisons she cannot remember. She said she murdered to gratify a passion, but cannot give the dates of all the deaths she caused. In numerous cases she set fires to houses in which she was a nurse. Her counsel and the experts doubt the accuracy of certain portions of her confession, but evidence to disprove or to substantiate it is lacking.

C. M. Hunt has been appointed general superintendent of the St. Louis, Memphis and Southern Railroad.
The St. Paul Terminal and Transfer Company has been incorporated at St. Paul, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has put on a new sleeping car service between Chicago and Eagle Grove, Iowa.

The Santa Fe has acquired possession of the California Eastern Railroad, which runs from Goffs to Manvel, a distance of twenty miles.

The directors of the Wabash Railroad met in New York and authorized the payment of the usual 2 per cent semi-annual interest on the debenture A bonds.

The gradual evolution of an electric line between Milwaukee and Chicago has spurred the steam roads to renewed efforts in the direction of faster time.

The Illinois Central will expend \$10,000,000 or more in double tracking and providing depots and shops on its lines between Fulton, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn.

With the completion of work on the western division, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company will have practically a new double track main line through the State of Iowa.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Insurance Commissioner Suggests a Change in Taxation Law—A Young Man's Narrow Escape—Wedded After Engagement of Twenty-five Years.

In his annual report to the Governor Insurance Commissioner Barry expresses the opinion that the laws of Michigan respecting reinsurance work a hardship to the business interests of the State. In return the State is not only receiving no adequate compensation, but is a loser in revenue. Companies are prohibited from reinsurance in any company not authorized to transact business in Michigan, thus restricting the indemnity they can obtain for themselves against excessive losses. He therefore recommends as follows: "A modification of our present tax law whereby reinsuring companies, whether having treaties with other companies or retaining the entire business of a reinsuring company, should be required to pay a tax on the original premium, with the provision that there may be deducted from the premium upon which the tax is computed all premiums upon which the required tax has already been paid by the initial company, is advisable. This would do away with double taxation and in every way be more advantageous to the State."

Found Just in Time.
Wilbur DeVitt, a young man living near Ovid, met with a singular accident last night. He was out for a walk, and came near resulting fatally. He was found by a physician, but presently feeling that he was about to faint, he started to turn back. While doing so he tripped over a hole in the ground, and his head fell between the spokes of the buggy top, wedging his neck so closely between them that he was in imminent danger of choking.

Before her case came to trial she told her counsel that she murdered thirty-one persons. Some she killed with morphine and others with poisons she cannot remember. She said she murdered to gratify a passion, but cannot give the dates of all the deaths she caused. In numerous cases she set fires to houses in which she was a nurse. Her counsel and the experts doubt the accuracy of certain portions of her confession, but evidence to disprove or to substantiate it is lacking.

True to Youthful Vows.
A little church in the village of Sonoma was the scene of a romantic wedding when Rev. Mr. Clough, an old friend of both principals, united Miss Inez Perry of Buffalo, N. Y., to William Lettner of Alpena, Mich. The couple had been together as children and had attended the same school. Lettner left for the West twenty-five years ago and promised to return and wed Miss Perry when he had made his fortune.

Chicagoans Buy 3,000 Acres.
B. F. Worley and P. T. Conrad of Chicago have purchased 3,000 acres of valuable marsh land in Ottawa County. They will supply the Eastern markets with hay and grain. Part of the land will be used as a pasture. It will take 10,000 posts and fully twenty-five tons of wire to fence the property. The Pere Marquette Railway will handle the products of the big farms.

Within Our Borders.
Oxford wants a cooper shop. A large flour mill will be erected at Cassville this summer. Baraga County will build a new poorhouse on the county farm.

G. B. Van Etten has been appointed postmaster at Michigan Center, vice D. G. Palmer, resigned.

A man 85 years old has applied to the street commissioner at Adrian for a chance to work on a paving job in that city.

Servant girls are so scarce at Orono that the local hotel landlords have to press in members of their own families to help out on the work.

The Iron Port says that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad will soon commence the construction of another monster ore dock adjacent to its present one at North Escanaba.

The tremendous amount of rainfall recently has done serious damage to the crops of Macomb County. Potatoes are everywhere rotting in the ground and on the lowlands corn has been washed right out of the earth.

Frank Alexander of Orono, who has been employed as a berry picker in the Stereoville district, crawled under a box car on the Pere Marquette Railway and fell asleep with his head on a rail. The car was moved, and Alexander was found dead.

On account of the many robberies committed at Iron Mountain, by boys under 16 years of age, recently, and by the fact that even the young girls of the same age, are causing so much trouble, the local authorities have decided to enforce the curfew ordinance in that city.

Gov. Bliss has given \$21,000 to Albion College to apply on the debt of \$93,000. A new bank is to be established at Escanaba, to be known as the Merchants' Bank.

In Bay City George Hossler was convicted of killing Andrew W. Payne in Gibson Township, March 21 last.

The basket factory at Ludington will probably be sold by the present owners and turned into a wood handle factory.

The last wooden business building on Holly's main street will be removed shortly, to make place for a fine new brick block.

In Deerfield there lives a woman who is 68 years old and has always been a housekeeper, yet she has never made a pie, a cake or a cookie in her life.

It has been rumored that the coal mines in the Saginaw valley will be started in July with non-strike men. The troubles with the union cannot be adjusted.

William Woolsey, a teamster, was dragged nearly a mile by a runaway team at Ypsilanti. He was frightfully bruised, but his injuries are not expected to prove fatal.

W. F. Weisinger and Dale Munson are building an elevator at Deerfield 40 feet and 80 feet high. Its capacity is 40,000 bushels of grain, and it has a switch running to the door.

Constantine will vote at a special election on a proposition to issue bonds for \$4,500 for "public improvements." The real intention is to use the money to secure the location of a table factory in the village.

Albert Adams, a farmer, shot and killed James Henry, an Italian boy, aged 17, near Unionville. The father of the boy claims that Adams was tempted to assault Henry, while Adams says he shot in self-defense.

Wesley, the 9-year-old son of Mrs. John Kennedy of Brown City, was thrown under a freight train and his foot badly injured. He and a number of his small companions were trying to catch on to the train.

The Grand Rapids Match Co. is to be absorbed by the big combine being organized to include all the match plants outside of the Diamond Match Co. trust. The Grand Rapids factory has been idle since February.

The woods about West Branch are said to be fairly alive with bears this summer. As the statement is made, however, by a man who was recently chased by one, it will be safe to take a grain or two of salt with it.

George Solick of Ruth committed suicide at the home of Jacob Reiger, south of Harbor Beach, by shooting himself behind the left ear. He had lured to his brother that he was going to be arrested, but failed to say for what.

The 15-year-old son of Ed Osborne, a farmer of Hamilton township, was drowned in a cistern, while the father and mother were away from home. It is not known how he happened to fall in, as he was alone at the house at the time.

So great is the demand for lumber this season that the big mills have already begun to ship from their May cut to keep up with orders. Ordinarily freshly sawed lumber is allowed to stand two months seasoning before it is shipped.

The Bay de Nequet Is. is reported to have recently bought 10,000 acres of timber land along the Sturgeon river, will extend its logging railroad from Nahma for a distance of forty miles further, opening up much new farming and timber country. A connection will be made with the Soo line at Sturgeon.

William C. Simmons, who misappropriated government funds while postmaster at Nawayago and has served four years in the Detroit house of correction for so doing, has been granted a discharge, under the poor debtors' law, from the payment of the fine of \$2,384 imposed upon him at the time he was convicted.

A pair of the cheekiest thieves on record were at Escanaba the other day. They stole a drummer's sample trunk from the sidewalk where they had been dumped on the owner's arrival at the hotel, carried them to another hotel, and then put in the afternoon selling the contents of the trunk, rings and trinkets from house to house. The theft was not discovered until night, and by that time \$500 worth of samples had been disposed of and the thieves had disappeared with the money.

Justice Charles D. Long of the Supreme Court of Michigan died, in his 62d year, at the home of his son-in-law, John M. Harton, in Detroit. Judge Long had been ill but a few days with uremic blood poisoning due to a stomach and kidney ailment. He was superinduced by a severe cold. He gave to the State of Michigan many of the best years of his life and his public service was of a very high order. He was one of the most highly respected members of the Michigan Supreme bench.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR JULY 13.

EXPOSITION BY JOHN H. WATERS.

Ten Commandments—Duties to God, Exodus 20:1-11. Memory verses, 4, 5.

Golden Text—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart."—Luke 10:27.

Journeying from the Wilderness of Sin, the Israelites reached Rephidim, and there it was lack of water that caused them to complain. Again they murmured against Moses, and murmured that they had left Egypt. So grave did the situation become that Moses was almost in danger of being mobbed. Commanded by Jehovah, he struck with his rod a rock, and water flowed from it to satisfy the people. The place was called Massah and Meribah—Trial and Strife—because of this incident.

Then for the first time the Israelites attacked them at Rephidim. They were armed with slings and stones, and the Israelites were armed with slings and stones. The Israelites were armed with slings and stones, and the Israelites were armed with slings and stones.

An interesting episode was the visit to the camp of Moses' father-in-law, Jethro, with Zipporah and her two sons. Jethro, living in the wilderness not far away from the place of the Israelites' camp, came to visit his son-in-law. After the exchange of elaborate oriental courtesies, the elder man gave the younger a good piece of advice. Moses had been giving a large amount of his time to the deciding of disputes between contestants in the various tribes, and was neglecting his work by supplementing it with the official cooperation of hundreds of subordinates.

Two months and more had now passed since the departure from Egypt, spent chiefly in the encampments at Elim and Rephidim, for the distance traversed had not been great. They had now reached the wilderness of Sinai, a vast, open, treeless plain, with broken chains of barren hills and several commanding peaks. Mount Sinai is usually identified with one of these peaks, called to-day the Mountain of Moses. The neighboring plain is capable of accommodating a very large number of people, and so conforms to the requirements of the narrative. This was the spot chosen for the revelation to Israel through Moses of the divine law, the constitution and many of the statutes, which were to guide the nation during their future history. No fitter place could be imagined for impressing the people with the majesty of Jehovah than this somewhat stern and severe landscape, so different from the low-lying plains in which they had spent their lives and the desert and pasture land in which they were to journey.

Preparation for Receiving the Law.
Moses was directed to announce to the people preparations for a great occasion at Sinai. They were to perform all necessary ceremonial rites for the purification of themselves in preparation for the appearance of Jehovah in the mountain on the third day. Stern warning was given against any attempt on the part of the people to ascend the mountain to see the mountain itself; they were to wait in the plain while Moses and Aaron alone ascended into the hill of the Lord and stood in his holy place. It is the doctrine of separateness—the cardinal doctrine of the Old Testament, perhaps; for all ceremonial restrictions regarding "holiness," "clean," and "unclean" things, demand for their significance upon this idea that a holy thing is a thing set apart, not to be touched by man because it has been dedicated by God. How completely this Old Testament idea of holiness differs from that of the new covenant as set forth in Heb. 12:18-24. God remains holy, and to be approached only by those who are holy or seek holiness; but instead of men alone, as Moses and Aaron, allowed to approach as the representatives of a sinful people, each individual, in the new order, may draw near through Christ.

The Decalogue.
The "ten commandments" given at Sinai are the most familiar words in the Old Testament, and yet they must not be hurriedly passed over in our study. Rather, as the most familiar and characteristic utterances of the older covenant, they should be studied with all care and reverence. Hence we devote two lessons to them. For this week, the first four of the commandments—duties owed to God—are studied.

"None other-gods before me" does not mean, of course, that they may have other gods, but must hold them in less honor than Jehovah; but they must have no other gods at all. It is a command which the Hebrews needed then, needed during their whole history down to the exile, and which remains in force in the Christian dispensation.

The prohibition of image making, as has been pointed out, does not extend to the forbidding of ordinary sculpture, though it has been so interpreted by some sects. No images, whether of men or deities or animals, are to be made for purposes of worship.

The great principles involved in the third and fourth commandments are in themselves sufficient for two lessons. The taking of the divinity name, "in vain," or "for emptiness," includes far more than ordinary profane swearing. It includes any use of sacred words in any other than a sacred meaning, and so condemns all conscious hypocrisy in religious speech, all joking on sacred things. The question of Sabbath-keeping and Sabbath-breaking is a very large one, involving theoretical difficulties in relation to the Christian Sunday and other points but on the plain, practical phases of it which ought to be enforced in a Sunday school class there is no ambiguity or uncertainty. To make of the Sabbath a separate day, a day devoted to the highest part of our life, is a rule which is necessary to lead aright one who conscientiously tries to carry it out.

Next Lesson—"The Ten Commandments."—Duties to Men. Ex. 22: 12-17.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

This Congress has been fruitful in producing more scandals than any in recent years. Early the other morning another was added to the list. While entertaining a number of congressional friends at his home a prominent lobbyist was liberal with wine, and a western Senator imbibing too much became fighting mad. He was seized with an uncontrollable desire to do something, and for awhile enacted the part of a bull in a china shop, demolishing a brie-a-brac and doing damage that amounts to about \$500. It was necessary to summon the police to restore order. The drunken rowdism broke up the party, however, and the host, while deploring that the evening's entertainment had been marred by the fighting Senator, had his indignation soothed to a degree by the friends of the Senator guaranteeing against loss through the destruction of his brie-a-brac. The influence of the Senator was sufficient to suppress the case with the police and he afterwards settled for the damage done.

The Navy Department has its plans practically completed for the four big warships just authorized by the new naval law, and to bear the names of Louisiana, Connecticut, Tennessee, and Washington. The distinctive features of the new ships are the strength and "the arrangement of their batteries and a greater thickness in armor. The battleships are to have a displacement of 16,000 tons and will be built for a speed of eighteen knots. Their batteries will consist of four 12-inch guns, eight 8-inch guns, twelve 7-inch and twenty 3-inch guns, and a large number of smaller weapons scattered over the ship. The armored cruisers are to have a displacement of 14,500 tons and a speed of twenty-two knots. Their batteries will consist of four 10-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch and twenty-two 3-inch guns and a large number of smaller ones.

Chairman Dailzell of the special committee of the House which investigated the charges in connection with the purchase of the Danish West India Islands submitted the report of that committee. After detailing the charges of bribery and showing that Captain Christmas had repudiated the alleged report on which the charges were based, the committee sums up the results of the investigation as follows: "That there is not the slightest semblance of evidence that any member of Congress, either directly or indirectly, was offered or received any bribe, or was paid any valuable consideration of any kind or character to vote for or assist in procuring the proposal, adoption or ratification of a treaty of sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States."

The census bureau has issued its report on printing and publishing in the United States for the census year 1900, showing a capital of \$292,517,072 invested in the 22,312 establishments reporting for the industry. This sum represents only the live capital utilized, and does not include the land, buildings, tools, machinery and implements. The value of the products of the industry is returned at \$347,055,050, to produce which involved an outlay of \$30,090,719 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc., \$24,249,880 for wages, \$55,897,529 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, and \$80,202,208 for materials used; mill supplies, freight and fuel.

The Treasury Department has issued warrants in favor of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Vermont and Ohio, aggregating \$3,218,584. These warrants cover the claims of these States for expenses incident to the raising and equipping of troops during the Civil War, which were owned by the Comptroller of the Treasury, and for which Congress made the necessary appropriations. The amounts which are being paid the several States are as follows:

Illinois.....	\$1,005,120	Michigan.....	\$2,167
Indiana.....	\$2,829	Vermont.....	\$20,453
Iowa.....	\$45,407	Ohio.....	\$48,659

A Western Congressman tells this story on himself, stipulating that his name shall not be used: He was nominated after a hard fight and telegraphed to his family: "Now you can paint the house red." When he reached home the next evening he found that his boys had taken him at his word and had covered everything—house, fence, hen-coop, trees, evergreens—with a coat of carmine. By way of rubbing it in they charged him \$100 for the job, but he felt so good over his success that he paid the money.

The Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., has a candidate for commander-in-chief of the order. He is John McIntire, managing editor of the National Tribune of Washington. Mr. McIntire has been a member of the organization for thirty-six years. His military record covered the period from October, 1892, to the close of the war. He was a prisoner at Andersonville and other places.

The records at the capitol show that every bill passed by President Roosevelt was signed by him before Congress adjourned. This is exceptional, as it generally happens some measures are overlooked in the hurry. The total number of bills introduced in the House was 15,330. Three committees handled two-thirds of these bills—war claims, 2,488; invalid pensions, 6,500; military affairs, 2,358.

The government revenues will be reduced \$75,000,000 a year by the repeal of the war revenue tax. Notwithstanding this reduction and the cut of \$30,000,000 annually made a year ago, when a part of the taxes were repealed, the revenues of the government will exceed annually by \$25,000,000 those collected prior to the war with Spain.

The amount of obviously erroneous information received at the census office in reply to the inquiries addressed to manufacturers was astonishing. Many of the schedules revealed upon their face a purpose to mislead and deceive, while many others showed an obvious misapprehension of the significance and the importance of the questions asked. But it was easy to detect such deceptions.

Maj. l'Enfant, the carrying out of whose plans has made the city of Washington the finest national capital in the world, was never properly compensated for his splendid services. He died in poverty in 1825 and was buried by private charity.

General orders for the establishment of the army war college in Washington have been issued at the War Department. A house next door to the temporary White House will be used for the college until the building at Washington Barracks can be constructed.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Aaron T. Bliss, of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant Governor—Alexander Matland, of Marquette.
For Secretary of State—Fred M. Warner, of Farmington.
For State Treasurer—Daniel McCoy, of Grand Rapids.
For Auditor General—Perry F. Powers, of Cadillac.
For Attorney General—Charles A. Blair, of Jackson.
For Commissioner of State Land Office—Edwin A. Wildey, of Paw Paw.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Delos A. Hall, of Albion.
For Members State Board of Education—Patrick H. Keely, Detroit; L. L. Wright, Ironwood.
For Congress 10th Dist.—George A. Loud, of Iosco.
For State Senator, 28th Dist.—Alfred J. Doherty, of Clare.

The threat that Great Britain will effect a reciprocity treaty with Cuba falls rather flat in view of the fact that Great Britain has practically no tariff duties from which to grant concessions. She has a duty on tobacco, but it is the duty on sugar, which the Cubans find most onerous.

Cleveland and Hill are together now, but both are at loggerheads with the Crokerites, and as Croker is known never to forgive an enemy, there isn't the slightest doubt that there will be a few factional tomahawks flashing in the next fall campaign.

The fact that Mr. Havemeyer contributed \$2,500 to the fund for making "sentiment" in this country in favor of Cuban reciprocity will hardly have a tendency to convince people that Cuban reciprocity is the utterly unselfish and wholly charitable proposition it has been pictured by its advocates.

Aginaldo is now at liberty. He is soon coming to the United States. Whether his decision was dictated by sentiments of prudence, coupled with the fear that there are still a few unredeemed and unassimilated natives afflicted with an overwhelming desire to sound his depths with a bolo, has not been disclosed, but he has evidently considered that the climate of the United States will be better adapted to his present comfort and health.

Cuba is not in danger of starvation. Living there is a very simple problem, requiring less effort than in any part of this country. American administration has made so many improvements that life is now easier than ever before, and the sugar planters can market their product here as they have done in the past. They will make just as much as they have done in previous years during which the tariff has been paid.—Jersey City Journal.

Governor Bliss has received notice from the war department that the balance of the second installment of Michigan war claims for the Spanish-American war, amounting to \$1,814,30, has been allowed, and that the check will be sent to Lansing in a few days. Of the Spanish war claim there remains the third installment, for transportation of troops, amounting to \$12,000; of which the governor expects to get between \$8,000 and \$12,000. This will make a total allowance of about \$400,000 out of claims amounting to \$445,000.

While pretending to represent the policy and principle of Protection, the administration, and through it the machine leaders of the party in Congress, have dropped the bars and practically deserted the principle of Protection in the case of the beet sugar industry. This is serving notice upon the agricultural interests of the country that Protection is a word to conjure with in politics. It is a plank, in short, for Republicans to get in on but not to stand on. This is where we are inviting the enemies of Protection to redouble their efforts, increase their energies, and they can repeat 1892.

The administration and its organs, like the New York Tribune, have practically said to the agricultural interests: We are more afraid of the mugwumps than we are of you; and if the farmers of this country should take them at their word we may have

the leaders of anti-Protection in a majority in the next Congress.

Then President Roosevelt, and those who either betrayed the cause of Protection or silently stood by while others have done so, will begin to see the handwriting on the wall when it is too late. Let that occur, and another business depression is raised as in the twinkling of an eye. No power can prevent it. All the great concerns that have been newly organized, the immense, inter-related, industrial, credit and other financial interests, will scurry for shelter like chickens in a storm. Let us have a shock to the business confidence of the country to day, and the catastrophe would be as much greater than in 1892, as our industries are more complex and interdependent.—We should have another decade in which the progress would be destroyed by the stupidity and duplicity of party politics.—Gunton's Magazine, for June.

A bill providing for the adoption of the metric system by this country has been introduced in congress, and favorably reported by the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The committee calls attention to the fact that though the constitution vests in congress the power to fix the standard of weights and measures, yet, strange as it may appear, this is about the only great and important subject intrusted to its care.—by the express provisions of the constitution which has been wholly neglected. In 1886 congress legalized the system.—From that time on it has been growing in favor and in practical use. It is now used by about two thirds of the people of the world. Great Britain and the United States are the only non-metric countries. Russia has gone so far in the direction of its general adoption that it may well be excluded from the list, leaving only Great Britain and the United States. In both these it has been legal for some time. Indications are that Great Britain will soon join the list of metric countries, over three hundred members of parliament having already signified their intention to vote to make the use of the system compulsory.

Thomas A. Edison announces the invention of a new storage battery for wagons, automobiles, bicycles and other vehicles that will supersede the horse for traction purposes. It is compact and enclosed in a steel case about 12 inches high, six inches long and four inches wide. The positive element is iron, negative nickel. It does not depreciate, a charge will last for a hundred miles, cost little to recharge, and the only renewal necessary beyond recharging is a little water lost in evaporation. The cost of charging the batteries will be practically the same as the cost of a supply of gasoline to an engine developing an equal horse power, but Mr. Edison claims a saving in the cost, maintenance and in repairs, as well as freedom from annoyance from frequent stoppage for power. It is not costly, is light and practically indestructible. Mr. Edison expects to see his battery take the place of horses on delivery wagons of all kinds in cities, and he believes that in time the principle will be extended to the propulsion of street cars, railroads and steamships.

Shoulder to Shoulder.

The Republican State Convention has built a platform and named the men to stand upon it, with no small majority or doubtful tone. No convention ever yet satisfied all the people in its party, nor is it likely ever will, but as the medium through which the party delegates speak it should receive respect and ready recognition. Every Michigan Republican should rally to the support of the ticket so auspiciously nominated.

The men upon it average well, and have most of them proven by efficient service in the place for which they are named their fitness for greater service. The new men have been tried in other responsible positions and not found wanting. There are no valid reasons why good citizens of all political parties should not vote for these nominees, certainly none why true Republicans should reject them.

The platform is clear and clean, free from doubtful declarations, pointing the way to perpetuation of what is good in present government, and conditions and what will be better in days to come. Republican principles have worn well, are still bright and becoming brighter. They have not been displaced in Michigan for many a year nor are they likely to be for many a year to come.

Stand by the Republican colors! They have led the van in many a gallant campaign, and victory has perched upon them because the people approved. Answer Democratic discord with Republican harmony.—Let all good men and true vote for the party of progress, prosperity and growth.—Tribune, Bay City.

July Fourth.

When picnic crowds go forth their freedom to show forth,
Coming back full of patriotism, glory, and so forth;
When long-trained excursions, with various diversions,
Go out and make work for the doctors and surgeons;
When Uncle Jim Brown drives his wagon to town,
Full of ginger-bread, children, and thirst—for renown;
When dear Sister Jones hears the tumult with groans,
And prays that her children may come off with whole bones;
When all fancies and joys that can compass a noise,
The country in one day of glory employs;
'Tis a glorious time for a song or a rhyme,
Or a grand cannonade, or an orchestra's chime,
(If one can live through it and not come to rue it),
That day that our forefathers swore they would do it!
[Will Carleton in EVERY WHERE, for July.]

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones, and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutritive is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulate the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

The Democrats are saying that if they get a sound platform, and then have all the divisions of the party vote for it, they may win at the next national election. This is like the Irish doctor who remarked that if the patient lived until morning he might pull through; but if he did not there was no hope for him.—Post-Telegram, Camden, N. J.

It Dazzles The World.

No discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It's severest tests have been on hopeless victims of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhage, Pleurisy and Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health.—For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by L. Fournier, who guarantees satisfaction or refunds money. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1. Trial bottles free.

"Republicans are doing the fighting, but they are fighting each other."—Age, Clinton, Iowa. Yes, but like a good many other family jars, just the "moment an outsider meddles, there is a grand family union. Next autumn you will see the Republican party unite as one man, and the battle cry will be "Protection, Progress and Prosperity."—American Economist.

White Man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured. A trial proves its matchless worth for all Stomach, Kidney and Liver troubles. Only 50 cents. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Notice of Attachment.

State of Michigan—The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.

Melvin A. Bates, Richard D. Conline, Thorngirder Arebjornson and Fred Nardin, copartners under the firm name of Bates & Co., vs.

Henry Zieres, Defendant.

To whom it may concern:—TAKE NOTICE that a writ of attachment was issued in said cause from said Court, on June 9th, 1902, at the suit of said plaintiffs, and against said defendant, for the sum of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars and Eighty-seven cents; and that said writ was made returnable June 19th, 1902.

Dated July 9th, 1902.

O. PALMER, follows Attorney for Plaintiffs.

She Didn't Wear a Mask.

But her beauty was completely hidden by sores, blotches and pimples, until she used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Then they vanished as will all Eruptions, Fever Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Carbuncles and Felons, from its use. Infallible for cuts, corns, sores, boils, bruises, skin diseases and piles, etc., at L. Fournier's.

A Poor Millionaire

Lately starved in London, because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation, improve appetite. Price 25c. Money back if not satisfied. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Site of State Tax Lands.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE. Lansing, June 10th 1902. Notice is hereby given that the following described tax homestead lands situate in Crawford County, having been examined and appraised under the provisions of Act 141, public acts of Michigan, 1901, will be offered to purchasers at this office on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

EDWIN A. WILDEY,

Commissioner.
Lot No. 4, Sec. 8, 26 N. 4 W. NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 " 10, 26 N. 4 W. Lot No. 1 " 17, 26 N. 4 W. Lot No. 2 " 17, 26 N. 4 W. SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 " 17, 26 N. 4 W. S 1/4 of SE 1/4 " 17, 26 N. 4 W. E 1/4 of SE 1/4 " 21, 26 N. 4 W. S 1/4 of NE 1/4 " 26, 26 N. 4 W. NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 " 28, 26 N. 4 W. SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 " 28, 26 N. 4 W. N 1/4 of NE 1/4 " 29, 26 N. 4 W. NW 1/4 " 29, 26 N. 4 W. SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 " 29, 26 N. 4 W. jun25-5w

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Crawford, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling on Thursday, the 12th day of June, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Hicks, (deceased). On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Paulus M. Hoyt, administrator of said estate, praying for a license to sell the Real Estate of said decedent, for the purpose of paying the just debts outstanding against said estate, and the necessary expenses incurred in administering the same, and that other and such further proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

Thereupon It is ORDERED, That Monday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Charles E. Hicks, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

AND it is FURTHER ORDERED, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and published in said County of Crawford, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, June 19, 1902 Judge of Probate.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court, for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, on Monday, the 16th day of June, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Alonzo M. Purchase. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of E. J. Purcell, administrator of said Estate, stating, that he is now ready, and prepared to render his final account of his administration, and prays that a time and place may be assigned for the examination of his final account with said Estate.

Thereupon It is ORDERED, That Monday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs of said Alonzo M. Purchase, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is FURTHER ORDERED, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and published in said County of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, Jun10w4 JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich. May 14th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 24th, 1902, viz: Homestead application No. 8653, of David L. Spencer, for the South East 1/4 of Sec. 32, T27, N22 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—John J. Stephens, Leon Stephens, George Stephens and Frank Ingerson, all of Grayling, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, REGISTER.

\$25 to \$100 a Day.

Plugs get from \$10 to \$40 and good auctioneers from \$25 to \$100 a day. I have a course of five lessons in auctioneering, covering every phase of the work. Send 25c.

T. S. FISK, Fairmont, Min. General auctioneer and President Minnesota State Auctioneer's Association.

GO TO

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

—AND—

Furnishing Goods

Shoes.

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware,

Tinware, Glassware,

Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

—AND—

Building Material.

Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

—DEALERS IN—

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

The Glorious Fourth is over

But we still continue our

Great Special Sale

of Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery and Underwear, Carpets, Curtains, Skirts, Men's, Boys and Children's Clothing, Shoes, &c. &c, a sale that will make the people of Grayling and surrounding country realize as they never have before the advantages to be derived by trading at our store

If you want good honest merchandise at the lowest possible prices, come here, we can save you money on every purchase you make.

We want your trade, and will get it by selling the best and most reliable goods at the lowest prices. We always aim to please our customers.

KRAMER BRO'S.

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants, Strictly One Price.

The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for earache, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement, accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Black Smithing

—AND—

Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repainting in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.

mar14-ly **DAVID FLAGG.**

MARLIN

INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and jacketed bullets in large calibre rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1885 Repeater has "Special Smokeless Steel" barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

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50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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The Great National Weekly News paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of daily news. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the "Weekly Blade" now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME CARD GOING NORTH.

LV. GRAYLING.	AR. AT MARQUETTE.
Michigan Express, 4:35 P. M.	5:50 P. M.
Marquette Exp., 4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Way Freight, 8:30 A. M.	8:55 P. M.
Accommodation Dp. 12:00 M.	3:40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

DETROIT EXPRESS.	AR. AT BAY CITY.
N. Y. Express, 2:10 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
Accommodation, 6:10 A. M.	9:50 A. M.

LEWISTON BRANCH.

DETROIT EXPRESS.	AR. AT LEWISTON.
N. Y. Express, 2:10 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
Accommodation, 6:10 A. M.	9:50 A. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.
A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Agent.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Table No. 2.

Trains run by Nineteenth Exception or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic	Stations.	Albia
Accommo'n Mixed		Accommo'n Mixed
P. M.		P. M.
4:40 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12.00
4:57	Ausable River	
5:10	Murhead	11.48
	Deward	11.35
5:20	Manistee River	
	Blue Lake Jct.	11.23
	Crooked Lake	
	Blue Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
5:25	Mancelona Road	11.19
5:35	Lake Harold	11.10
5:50	Albia	10.50
6:05	Green River	10.31
6:21	Jordan River	10.20
6:23	E. J. & N. Crossing	10.16
6:40	Tr. South Arm. Dep.	10.00
P. M.	East Jordan.	A. M.

Trains will stop where no thing is shown where (*) is shown

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats! at Kramer Bros.

P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

For Rent—Cottage, four rooms. Enquire at this office.

The big mill has shut down for two weeks to make necessary repairs.

Special sale in Suits, at Kramer Bros.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus Hardware Store.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Men's Negligé Shirts at 50c, 75c and \$1.00, at Kramer Bros' Store.

For Rent—A good 7-room house. Enquire of James Woodburn.

FOUND—A pair of eye-glasses. Owner can have them by paying for this notice.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Mrs. M. Hanson is gladdened by a visit from her father and brother, of Bay City.

We have a few Ladies' Suits in Black, Blue and Gray, to close out at Kramer Bros'.

Supervisor Chalker and family celebrated the Fourth in Grayling, and enjoyed it.

With every \$2.00 purchase, or more you get a handsome, oil painted, picture for 89c.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pond were called to Bay City, Monday, by the death of his uncle.

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

For Sale—A good work horse. Enquire of John Anderson, Maple Forest; Frederic postoffice.

Kramer Bros. continue their great special sale. Note the change in their Ad.

Note the change in the Ad. of the Grayling Mercantile Co. It is to your interest.

In the six months January to July, there has been but 34 prosecutions in this county, of which 28 were convicted.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Sickler, of Pere Cheney, spent the Fourth in Grayling, remaining until the display of fireworks was over.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus Hardware Store.

Samuel McIntyre returned from Cincinnati, last week, where he had been attending a revivalist camp meeting for two weeks.

Our village began to fill up with strangers, last Thursday, and a number of strangers began to fill up as soon as they arrived.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

At a session of the Circuit Court, July 7th, a decree of divorce was granted Chas. T. Thomas from Katie E. Thomas.

The cash balance in the state treasury at the close of business June 30th, was \$3,453,511.14. Last year at the same time it was about one million less.

Congress adjourned Tuesday last week, until the short session, which meets in December, unless a special session should be called by President Roosevelt.

Married—July 5th, at the home of Mr. Louis Londe, Geo. St. Peter of Grayling, and Miss Carrie Simmer, of West Branch. Rev. Goldie officiating.

When you awake in the morning feeling like the end of a mispent life, your mouth full of fur and your soul full of regrets, take Rocky Mountain Tea. Great Medicine. Ask your Druggist.

Miss Ida Bailey, of Tuscola county, a former teacher of our school, is a most welcome guest at the home of Mrs. O. Palmer, and welcomed by a host of her former friends and pupils.

Mrs. Jessie Irvin returned from a pleasant visit at the old home in Hillsdale County, last week.

Mrs. H. N. Eggleston, of Roscommon, formerly of Pere Cheney, celebrated the Fourth in Grayling.

MARRIED—At the parsonage, by Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Mr. James Grant and Mrs. Florence E. Lockline, of Bay City.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Richardson, of South Branch, spent the Fourth in Grayling, as did Mr. and Mrs. Head, of the same township.

Charles Butler, now of Jackson, was North after wood again last week, and dropped off here long enough to shake hands.

The ladies of the Catholic Church will serve a 10 cent lunch at the home of Mrs. Goulet, Saturday evening. All are invited.

Mrs. Thos. Nolan has the pleasure of entertaining her sister, Miss Bridget Carroll, of Saginaw, who is making her a two week's visit.

Rev. H. Goldie and family will be in attendance at the Bay View Camp Meeting, next Sunday, so that there will be no service at the M. E. church on that day.

Duane Willett, of Vassar, formerly of this county, was in town last Monday, and made us a pleasant call. We are always pleased to see him, or any of the other old veterans.

Mrs. Sarah Russell died at her home in this village, Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock. Funeral services this afternoon at the M. E. church. Obituary will be given next week.

Beginning July 1st, the post office department will pay an indemnity of \$25 for value of lost domestic registered, first-class mail matter. The previous allowance was only \$10.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Don't be persuaded into taking something said to be "just as good," as Madison Medicine Co's. Rocky Mountain Tea. There is nothing like it. 35 cents. No more, no less. Ask your Druggist.

The registered Percheron Stallion, "Fredham," will be kept for service at the farm of Fred Hoessli, east of Grayling. Owners of breeding mares will find it to their interest to call. Terms reasonable.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Pond went to Bay City the 4th, to visit his brother who has been for three years stricken with consumption. He entered into rest on Sunday, and the funeral services were held Tuesday.

A revised list of the Fourth of July killed, wounded and fire loss shows 31 dead, 2,649 hurt and \$250,155 loss from fires. But it was a glorious day with a lot of back counties yet to hear from.

Rounds out the hollow places, and smooths out lines that creep about one's face; waxes roses back to faded cheeks. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. Ask your Druggist.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woodfield were made glad the 4th, by the arrival of Archie McKay and wife (their daughter Edith), from West Branch, and their daughter, Mrs. Kate Winnie, from the U. P.

Married—At Alliance, Nebraska, June 25th, Eugene C. Kendrick, of Marsland, and Miss Rose Benson. The young couple will be well remembered here by many friends; who will extend congratulations and hope they may "live long and prosper."

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bates came down from the farm last week and brought us a lot of strawberries the finest we ever saw. Thirty-two of them filled a quart box, and the smallest in the lot was over five inches in circumference. Yum! Yum!

Among the visitors of the Fourth, we welcomed Nels P. Salling, of Anderson, Ind., and A. Grouleff, of Muncie, Ind. A trip down the Au Sable, after trout brought them back this time.

Karl Michelson and wife and baby, are here for a time. Karl, M. Hanson, N. P. Salling, A. Grouleff and others are down the river fishing. Mrs. Michelson will remain and rusticate a while at Portage Lake.

The past month is said to have been the wettest in the history of many weather stations for years past. Crops with the exception of corn, are generally in fairly good condition, however, and if good weather will only come soon for the ripening of wheat and securing of the hay there will be a large crop.

A bill in aid of execution filed in this circuit by the Preston National Bank of Detroit, vs. Charles Ward, brought to our town last Monday, the greatest array of legal talent that ever honored our Court. Messrs. Goer and Halpin, of Detroit, representing the Plaintiffs, and Messrs. Chamberlain & Stephenson of Detroit, and Patterson, of Pontiac, representing the defense. Justice Sharpe took the matter under advisement before giving a decree.

The Day We Celebrate.

Daylight the morning of the 4th, came with a fine shower, but by the time breakfast was over the sun shone brightly and the day was an ideal one, except that the mercury registered at 93 deg. In the shade, but that was made endurable by a nice breeze. The small boy with his noise was on hand, and teams and trains came from every direction well loaded, so at 9 o'clock Grayling held the largest crowd in the history of the village, and it was a crowd well dressed and good looking, evidencing prosperity in every way.

Soon after nine the inspiring music of our band was heard in the eastern part of the village, and as it approached the center, everybody was on the alert for the Calthumpian parade. T. Hanson arrayed in all the glory of a Field Marshal, was officer of the day, and looked like one on his powerful steed. He was followed by the band and they by carriages appropriately decked, carrying bevels of the loveliest ladies in the State. Then came the "Calthumps," an "Automobile," and a large float on which was represented a typical southern negro cabin and family with their usual surroundings. There were other floats and all sorts of characters on horseback, muleback and on foot. They were heartily cheered as they passed through the crowd, and the "get up" was a decided success.

Soon the band, with one of its finest selections called the waiting crowd to the Court House lawn, where the glee club, speaker and others were in the band stand. The assembly was called to order by Geo. L. Alexander, in a happy speech. Rev. H. Goldie gave the invocation, the Glee Club sang "Hail Columbia," and the Declaration of Independence was read by W. F. Henkelman, followed by the Glee Club, with the "Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Alexander presented Hon. Nelson Sharp, Circuit Judge of this circuit, as the orator of the day, and though all expected an oration worthy of the man and the occasion, none were disappointed, as the unusual attention given, gave abundant proof. His synopsis of the Nation's growth from nothing to the greatest of the earth, his support of the principles of good government, and of those who gave their lives to the upholding of the old flag, won great applause. Referring to the county buildings being dedicated, he congratulated our citizens on the fact of their erection, and their completeness in every detail, and urged that justice in all things connected with legal action in the county should prevail. We regret that we are unable to give a full synopsis of his speech. The Glee Club sang "America," and Rev. H. Goldie pronounced the benediction, closing the dedicatory exercises.

At this time the "Cannon Ball" arrived from the South, bringing a large crowd and the Roscommon band, which led the crowd after dinner to the ball grounds and race track, where the program as published was continued. Lack of space forbids our giving details of races or games, farther than the award of prizes, as follows:

Base Ball—Roscommon vs. Grayling. Roscommon won in a score of 5 to 4. Calthumpian parade—Henry Nolan, 1st; T. E. Douglas, 2nd; Peter E. Johnson, 3rd.

Trotting race—T. E. Douglas, 1st; F. Burgess, 2nd. Running race—Archie Charron, 1st; A. B. Felling, 2nd. Fat Man's race—P. Swanson, 1st; E. Cobb, 2nd.

Three Legged race—Ola Johnson, 1st; Clayton Comer, 2nd; Jerry Lummon, 3rd.

Boy's race—Ben Lawrence, 1st; W. Fisher, 2nd; Harry Simpson, 3rd.

Foot Race—E. Dyer, 1st; R. Reagan, 2nd; W. Maxham, 3rd.

Egg Race—E. Dyer, 1st; A. Dyer, 2nd; Max Warner, 3rd.

Sack Race—E. Dyer, 1st; J. Barrie, 2nd; F. Trombley, 3rd.

Wheelbarrow Race—E. Dyer, 1st; F. Odell, 2nd; J. Barrie, 3rd.

Hurdle Race—J. Barrin, 1st; W. Maxham, 2nd; E. Nolan, 3rd.

High Pole Jump—W. Maxham, 1st; J. Barrie, 2nd; E. Dyer, 3rd. Running Jump—J. Barrie, 1st; Edgar Dyer, 2nd; W. Maxham, 3rd. Standing Jump—J. Barrie, 1st; W. Maxham, 2nd; A. Stillwell, 3rd.

The day was devoid of accidents, except one of the running horses bolted and ran into a carriage, throwing the occupants out, a lady and boy, but with no injury worse than a severe scare, and in the wheelbarrow race one of the participants ran out of the track and struck a post so that he was thrown sideways against an old gentleman, bruising his leg, but not seriously.

Thursday evening a boy named St. John carelessly shot away one of Peter Brown, in the leg with a 32 revolver.

It was a glorious day and celebration, reflecting great credit on our town, and the generosity of our citizens who had it in charge.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of the P. of H. of Grange 934, held July 5th, 1902, the following resolutions of condolence were passed:

Whereas the Great Master has called from our grange our worthy brother, Christian Peterson, we bow in humble submission to his will, having faith, which is that precious alchemy that transmits grief into joy, and makes affliction what it really is, a dispensation of mercy. Therefore be it

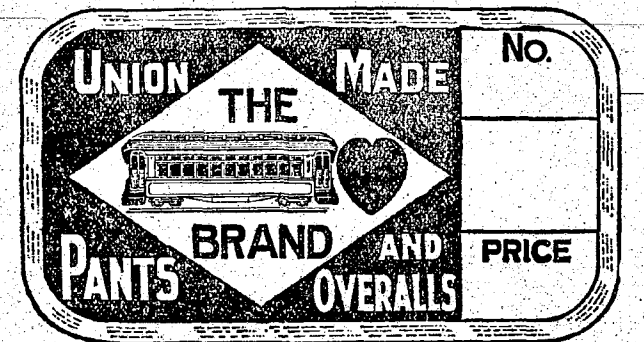
RESOLVED—That we extend to the family of our worthy brother our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction, and also any assistance they may require. Also be it

RESOLVED—That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days. Also be it

RESOLVED—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of the afflicted family, and the resolutions be published in the "Crawford Avalanche."

PERRY OSTRANDER,
W. C. JOHNSON,
Committee.

A. KRAUS & SON



"THIS IS THE TICKET."

We extend a cordial invitation to the people of Grayling and vicinity to come and examine our stock of

Summer Clothing and Dry Goods.

We have just received a complete line of dry goods that are pleasing to the eye.

We handle the Royal Tailor's Clothing, custom-made, and guaranteed as good a fit and better quality for less money than you pay to have them made in town. They are made by tailors that understand their business.

Our SELZ SHOES are the winners, every pair guaranteed to be up-to-date, and to give satisfaction.

Our Men's Hats are the latest, try one. Men's Laundered Shirts in all sizes and colors. Thanking you for past favors, we remain

Respectfully
A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings,
One Price Store.

STRAYED—From the premises of the undersigned, four spring calves, color red. Were last seen near Grayling. Information leading to their recovery rewarded. H. Schreiber, Sigbee P. O.

PORTAGE LAKE BUS.

I will run a Bus from Grayling to the Resorts of Hanson & Insley, and J. J. Collins, at Portage Lake, during the summer months, leaving Grayling on Sundays at 5:30; 7:30; 10 and 2 o'clock. After July 4th will make daily trips, leaving Grayling at 6 p. m., returning at 7 a. m., for the accommodation of business men, starting from McCall's Restaurant. Other trips made on application. Prices reasonable.

ROW BOATS to rent, at Colleen's Resort. J. J. COLLEN.

Upholstering and Furniture Repairing

I wish to inform the people of Grayling and vicinity, that I am prepared to do all kinds of upholstering and furniture repairing. I have a fine line of samples to select from, and my prices are reasonable. Call at first house north of Central Hotel.

WM. HYLER.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit July 8, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$5.50@6.50; heavy butchers' cattle, \$4.25@5.25; common, \$2.50@4.00; canners \$4.50@5.50; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.25. Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@30.00; calves, active at \$5.00@7.25. Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$6.00@6.50; mixed \$4.50@5.50; culls \$2.00@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$7.45@7.55; Yorkers \$7.00@7.40; pigs \$7.20@7.25; rough \$6.00@6.50; stags, 1 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Frederic Items.

Frederic was very quiet on the 4th, the people celebrating elsewhere.

There will be a Lawn Festival and an open doors reception at E. Cobbs', next Saturday eve. All are cordially invited.

J. Harvey had his hand smashed last Saturday.

The two Crawford brothers and two sisters, now occupy their new house.

A. Edmonds and E. McCracken went to Sand Lake, fishing, on the 4th, getting some nice ones.

Our church is almost completed, and it will be a credit to the town.

E. Banghart and family are spending their vacation at Owosso, and other points.

Our Milliner departed for her home, at Luther, last Monday.

The L. O. T. M. ladies will entertain their husbands after lodge, next Thursday evening, with Ice Cream and Cake.

It is reported that in central and northern New York the alfalfa, timothy, clover and corn are rotting in the field. Oats and barley will consist largely of straw. The great damage is due to the continuous rains.

The Better The Grade

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.
INCORPORATED.

For the next
Two Weeks

—We offer—
Our Entire Stock of
Light Weight
Summer

Goods
—AT—
1-4 OFF 1-4

For CASH only!

The Bigger The Trade.

FISHING TACKLE!

Our New Line of Fishing Tackle this season is the best ever shown in Grayling. Come and see it before buying elsewhere. Rods from 10c up. We carry a full assortment of the most popular Trout-Flies, tied on silk bodies, at the lowest possible price.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Wall Paper!

A complete line of Wall Paper and Carpets. Give me a call, and I will show you some things which are interesting.

The Furniture Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
—OR—
CLIPPER PLOW, or a
GALE PLOW, or a
HARROW, (Spoke, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office
O. PALMER.

America's BEST Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless.
Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively, besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

MARRIED MEN ARE PREFERRED.

By Charles H. Schwab.



C. H. SCHWAB.

All things being equal, the married man is a better employee than the single man. I give him the preference always. The great majority of employers do.

The responsibilities of the married man—his wife, children, and his own—strengthen his character, steady him, make him more anxious to succeed, urge him in his ambitions. He works for the happiness of his wife and little children. The thought of them lightens his labor and makes him cheerful at his task.

Now I know all this because I am a married man myself. I know that when I married—and on a very small salary, too—I realized at once my new responsibilities and these made me more determined than ever to succeed. I knew that as a single man failing would have affected myself alone. Now there was the comfort and well being of another to provide for. Every married man of character feels the same way. Employers as a class know this. "Married?" they say to an applicant for a position. "Children?" they ask. And straightway they give that job to the wife and babies.

So that marriage is a good investment. It does more than improve the man himself. It acts as a letter of recommendation.

Marry just as soon as you can, young man—when you are certain of your ability to support your wife—and take my word for it, you will not regret the step. You will be amazed how your wife will aid you in all your efforts. All this, of course, presupposes that you marry a sensible woman, one who will help you to achieve your ambitions. In this class are not included social butterflies. I should hesitate to recommend an investment of the latter character.

CUBA CAN GOVERN HERSELF.

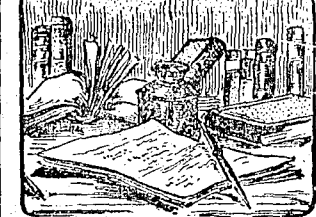
By Tomas Estrada Palma.



PRESIDENT PALMA.

I propose to show to the world that Cuba, under the guidance of the United States, can govern herself. I will guarantee that the people of Cuba will constitute a government free and independent. But with it all the ties of love and liberty of the United States.

The Cubans will forget all past differences, and they will pull together in the future. The people who have said the



Cubans are not capable of governing themselves do not know the latter day blood that flows in the veins of the Spanish. Patriotism and love of country always will prevail among the Cubans in their effort to make their country great. We will do our best to advance the cause of civilization, and we shall of course look to this country for both moral and practical support if it is necessary.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

By Senator William F. Mason.



SENATOR MASON.

I am opposed to the election of United States Senators by popular vote, receive favorable action. In my opinion, the members of the United States Senate should be elected by direct popular vote, the same as the members of the House of Representatives.

COUNTRY NEEDS IMPROVED ROADS.

By Thomas Gay.

"How shall we get through this mud?" engrosses the attention of a large portion of the population of the United States. Even in the longest settled portions of our country, where one would suppose time, population and wealth has given opportunity to establish proper foundations for comfortable locomotion for the wet as well as the dry season, we find the condition nearly as deplorable as in the more recently settled areas.

Why is it that with fine farms, with substantial buildings for man and beast, with railroad lines cutting the country in every direction, and with billions added each year to the permanent wealth of the country, there is so little in the permanent improvement of our roads? Under the system prevalent the citizens of many districts spend their time and occasionally some misdirected energy on the roads, when they run out of a job at home, regardless of the vote of the "road" to "come and mend me and I will

per cent a month and which has saved thousands of artisans and laborers who may be in temporary need from being imposed upon by money lenders who exact exorbitant rates of interest. He is at the head of these various philanthropic associations and is also president of the American Peace Society.

In 1887 he was endowed a fellowship of \$10,000 at Harvard College for the study of the ethical problems of society, the effects of legislation, government administration and private philanthropy to ameliorate the lot of the masses of mankind. Mr. Payne is one of those who believe that the strength of the strong and the wisdom of the wise should be used to help the weak and the foolish. He also believes that men and women engaged in a strenuous struggle for existence cannot be helped primarily by charity or philanthropy, but by co-operation with them in directions which they themselves think will aid them.

The Bravery of Moody.

The honorable William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, who steps from Congress to the post of Secretary of the Navy, has won an enviable reputation as a man of solid character.

On one occasion when an opponent protested that he had been done an injustice, Mr. Moody with quick courtesy instructed the stenographers to furnish an abstract of the speech to the protesting member, so that the latter might have opportunity to mark for expurgation any objectionable paragraphs.

When a colleague at one time doubted whether Mr. Moody's constituents would endorse a measure he was supporting, he replied:

"I was not sent here to shake and shiver like a dry leaf in a November gale whenever a protest came from home, but to exercise my intelligence and to vote for measures according to how, in my best judgment, they would benefit or injure the people." Philadelphia Post.

Carried It One Step Further.

Tommy was given a new diary, and encouraged to set down each day's doings. He was very proud of it, says the Detroit Free Press, and determined to keep it faithfully.

The first day he wrote: "Got up at 7 and then continued to record incidents of the day. At his father's suggestion, he took it to his teacher for approval."

She did not like the phrase "got up." "Don't say 'got up,' Tommy," she said. "The sun doesn't get up; it rises."

When he retired that night Tommy remembered his lesson, and wrote carefully in his diary, "Set at 8."

Provisional Differences.

"Dry tell me," said Dr. Williams, getting off the train after a protracted absence from home, "dat de barrican come 'long on de tuk Br'er Thomas' house of de face or de air?"

"Hil sho' did!"

"Well, I well knowed de Lawd would sen' somep'n lak dat on 'im. Hil's done for a wise purpose."

"But de barrican tuk yo' house, too, Br'er Williams!"

Then did Br'er Williams take off his brass-rimmed spectacles, and mop his perspiring brow, as he groaned:

"De ways or providence is past findin' 'em out!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Although times are supposed to be good, geologists report collections hard.

Sketch was born in Boston 66 years ago, graduated from Harvard and spent two years in foreign travel before he studied law. He was well established in the legal profession when, some thirty years ago, he determined to abandon law and devote himself to

philanthropic work. He was one of the foremost in the organization of the Associated Charities of Boston, which has done so much to alleviate the suffering incident to poverty and of which he is now president. He founded the Wells Memorial Institute, which embraces a building and loan association and a co-operative bank. The Workingman's Loan Association of Boston, which makes loans at the rate of 1

istence, the site was occupied by a small Saxon church, built by a monk named the place Western Monastery, or Westminster, probably to distinguish it from St. Paul's in London, which was called Eastminster.

The beginning of the present edifice was a church built in the form of a crucifix by Edward the Confessor and consecrated in 1065, exceeding in magnificence any sacred building at that time in England. Since that time the various rulers of England have made changes in the architecture of the edifice to suit their own tastes, but the original general plan still dominates. The length of the whole is 511 feet, the greatest width 206 feet and the height of the roof 102 feet.

Westminster has ever been the place where the sovereigns of England have been crowned, and therefore the grandest pageants of the kingdom have been exhibited before multitudes of spectators within these time-honored walls. The funerals of Kings and Queens have also taken place in this structure, and many events of national interest have been discussed before the houses of government convened here.

The tombs and monuments in the abbey are exceedingly numerous, and the life stories of those who are buried under the pavement or commemorated on the walls would form a national bibliography. The remains of England's great sovereigns rest in tombs within these sacred walls, as do also various members of the royal family. One of the most attractive parts of the building is the section far famed as the "Poet's Corner." Here lie Chaucer,

Spenser, Beaumont, Ben Jonson, Cowley, Dryden and Addison. Numbers of Generals, Admirals, courtiers, divines, men of letters and other distinguished personages also find their last resting place beneath the marble flooring of this historic old church.

TO UPLIFT HUMANITY.

That is What Robert Treat Paine of Boston Strives to Do.

Robert Treat Paine, of Boston, is probably the foremost philanthropist in America. He comes of an old colonial family. His great-grandfather, whose name he bears, signed the declaration of independence. The subject of this

per cent a month and which has saved thousands of artisans and laborers who may be in temporary need from being imposed upon by money lenders who exact exorbitant rates of interest. He is at the head of these various philanthropic associations and is also president of the American Peace Society.

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be your benefactor." The ordinary individual would much rather make two dollars to jingle in his pocket or add to the value of his private wealth than to make \$10 in public improvements, even for his own benefit, so he seeks every advantage to make dollars for himself and rarely hunts work for the public, and his neighbor, the supervisor in the circus-scribed road district, often disregarding his official duty, calls to call his men at the proper time, and when called out fails to work them in the proper manner, and we call this a road system and how because we have poor roads.

This country is much too enlightened and wealthy forever to be subject to that halt of its traffic during prolonged humid conditions, and we must soon make a start for permanent roads. How? By the inauguration of a road system and the government of the United States and the early appropriation of not less than \$50,000,000, this money to go to localities which would supplement it with an equal amount, the whole to be spent under the direction of government engineers.

Where could money be spent to better advantage? Not on questionable improvements on rivers and creeks, nor in building superfluous roads for the navy that will be old junk in a few years. An army of men could be permanently employed on roads and the whole country permanently benefited. Think of it! A single battleship costs as much as the building of a thousand miles of permanent road, and we have no army of men of that size and there can be no debate about the need of the latter. Such a policy could be entirely free from politics.

Then the great capitalists like Carnegie, who has so liberally and intelligently given to the cause of education, would give other millions to lift the bodies of the public out of the mire, as they have given millions to emancipate their minds. What a monument to a man's generosity and sagacity would be a stretch of permanent highway built by his fiat.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

By Lemuel P. Padgett, M. C.

The benefits of the establishment of rural free delivery in any section of the country are manifold. In addition to the convenience of country people personally in having their mail delivered to them, I regard it as a great educational factor. It not only enlarges and expands the mail facilities, but marks the development and evolution of a newspaper and magazine reading wherever it is established.

It also stimulates an interest in better roads and encourages better public roads. It also enhances the value of property in the rural districts, and promotes happiness among the country people in their life of seclusion and seclusion.

Eventually I believe that the rural free delivery will discourage the tendency to congregate in towns and cities and will encourage contentment with rural life. It is also one of the evidences of our advancing civilization, and marks the progress of the country in social life.

For several years Mrs. Ross made the flags for the government. The prices she received varied—it was all contract work. For those for the fleet in the Dewar the treasury paid her \$14 10c.

The stars and stripes were used first for military service at Fort Stanwix, renamed Fort Schuyler, now Rome, N. Y., in 1777. On August 2 of that year as fort was besieged by the English and Indians; the brave garrison were without a flag; but one was made in the fort. The red stripes were of a petticoat furnished by a woman, the white stripes and stars were supplied by an officer, who gave his shirt for that purpose, and the blue was a piece of Colonel Peter Gansevoort's military cloak. Three women worked on the flag, and it was raised to victory when, on the 22d of August, the red men and the English were defeated at the fort. The banner was used at the battle of Brandywine, September 17, 1777, at Germantown October 4 of the same year, and it also floated over the surrender of Burgoyne.

Cheers the Patriots.

This flag cheered the patriots of Valley Forge the next winter; it waved at Yorktown and shared in the rejoicings at the close of the war. As long as the States remained 13 in number the original design of the circle of stars was all right, but when in 1791 Vermont and in 1792 Kentucky were taken into the Union it was decided to arrange the stars in the form of one huge constellation. In 1795 it was decided to add a stripe as well as a star for each State which came into the Union, consequently in that year Vermont and Kentucky were marked on the flag, one by a white and the other by a red stripe. Some wise prophet, looking ahead some twenty years or more, saw that this plan of adding a stripe as well as a star for each State added to the Union would mean a constant changing of the flag, and as a great growth of the country was foreseen, it was soon appreciated that by this plan the flag would in a few years become so large and unwieldy that its beauty would be lost.

A committee was elected in 1812 by Congress to decide upon a permanent design for the flag, and the result was that the original 13 stripes were again used, the stars arranged on the blue field in the form of a square, with one constellation for each new State. In 1818 this plan was formally adopted by Congress, and the flag with its 19 stripes and stars corresponding in number to the States in the Union became the established emblem of the Union.

Mrs. Ross, wife of the famous sea captain, made the first flag of the new design July 4, 1818; the number of stars was 26, Illinois being admitted that year. This design, adopted in 1818, is our flag to-day, with the addition of 27 stars—47 States, where 125 years ago there were but 13, and those were fighting a hard battle for liberty and right to progress. Some of the first flags were made under difficulties and at great cost, the greatest ingenuity being required to secure the necessary materials for the banners. History tells us that Mrs. Wooster and Mrs. Roger Sherman made the first national flag for the Connecticut troops used in the war of their own dresses.

Difficult indeed it is to-day to realize that our country's emblem was given to Uncle Sam's boys in those early days

AGE OF OLD GLORY.

A FAR-SPANGLED BANNER IS NOW 125 YEARS OLD.

The Design Was Suggested by Gen. Washington—First Flag Made by Betsy Ross—The Banner's Battle Christening at Fort Stanwix.

The American flag has passed its 125th birthday. It was on June 14, 1777, that Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, resolved "that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; the union to be 13 stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation, the stars to be arranged in a circle."

It has often been asked what suggested the design for the star-spangled banner. There are many traditions about, but the one in which there is undoubtedly the most truth credits the design to Washington. The General found in the coat-of-arms of his own family a hint from which he drew the design. The coat-of-arms of the Washington family has two red bars on a white ground and three gilt stars above the top bar. The American flag once decided upon was rushed through in a

hurry, for the army was badly in need of a standard. A committee had been appointed a few days before June 14, when the stars and stripes were adopted, who were to consider the subject and report on a general standard for all the troops of the colonies. The committee consisted of General Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel Ross. It was at the suggestion of Colonel Ross that the committee decided to call upon the niece of the Colonel, Mrs. Betsy Ross, and ask her assistance in the making of the first national emblem. Betsy Ross enthusiastically undertook the work, and in a few days a beautiful star-spangled banner was ready to be unfurled. She had made one alteration in the design submitted by Washington. The General had made his stars six-pointed, as they were on his coat-of-arms; Betsy Ross made hers with five points—and five points have been used ever since.

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Difficult indeed it is to-day to realize that our country's emblem was given to Uncle Sam's boys in those early days

only after the expenditure of great labor for all the first flags were handmade. Now great factories turn out the national emblem by the thousands, and to-day Old Glory waves in all sizes and quantities, from the little pony flags with which the school children decorate themselves to the magnificent silken banners which float from club-houses and public buildings.

The quiet little home in which Betsy Ross made the first stars and stripes is still standing in Philadelphia and will be purchased by the Betsy Ross Memorial Association.

OPENING A CASH REGISTER.

Clever Schemes of Advertisers to Swindle Their Customers.

There is never much sympathy wasted on a man who tries to buy counterfeit money and gets fooled, nor will anybody weep for the victims of a new hoax which, writes a Washington correspondent, was recently unearthed by the postoffice department.

The attention of the department was called to an advertisement which appeared in a large number of papers, offering for "the small sum of two dollars," to teach by a "quick, safe, sure and easily learned method" how to open a cash register without the aid of a key. The department at once took steps to secure the valuable information.

It was found that the "method" was imparted by means of a small circular. This circular gave instructions to secure the best results, "in order to obtain the best results," in the neighborhood of town and country.

Then the pupil is to take his position before the register he wishes to open, advance the left foot, stand firmly, swing the ax with both hands, and then strike the register with all his might, repeating the blow until the desired result is attained. The instructions close with the warning that for successful operation of the "quick, safe, sure and unerring" method, it is desirable that the operator be alone with the register.

This recalls the "potato-bug exterminator" which was advertised some years ago. The victims of that swindle were honest people in search of legitimate information, but the circular of instructions that accompanied the two small pieces of wood that they received for their half-dollar might have been written by the same person who devised the new method of opening cash registers. It read:

"Catch the bug. Place him carefully on block number one, enclosed. Smite him with block number two, also enclosed. Wipe blocks, and proceed as before."

SQUANDERED \$5,000,000.

Young English Blood, Who Has Tarnished a Good Name.

Among the men who "went the pace" in England lately Sir Robert Peel, a descendant of the famous statesman of the same name, who flourished in the first half of the last century, is the most notable. This young man, still only 35, inherited a fortune of \$5,000,000, together with the handsome estate of Drayton Manor. Now he is penniless. Not long ago Sir Robert Peel, since his numerous creditors, hoping to get something out of the wreck, offered to settle on a basis of 7 cents on the dollar. Sir Robert couldn't raise the money.

He has had experience with the divorce court as well as with the bankruptcy court. He married one of the prettiest girls in Europe, Mercedes, daughter of the Baroness Graffenried of Switzerland. But she could not tolerate his conduct and two years ago they separated and Mercedes sued for divorce.

While his money lasted Sir Robert was the fastest thing in London. He stood in a class by himself and his spending proclivities were a sensation. He was one of many others who were smitten with the charms of Mrs. Langtry and both were familiar figures in the Casino at Spleen, France, where there are "little horses" to be played.

Latterly Sir Robert has been making desperate efforts to dispose of the family treasures. He disposed of a splendid library, making the remark, which sufficiently indicates his character, that as far as the practical use of a library room was concerned it might as well be filled with sham volumes as real ones.

Cramp Pleased the Czar.

Charles H. Cramp, the veteran ship-builder of Philadelphia, told the other day of his visit to Czar Alexander of Russia, the father of the present ruler, when he received the first order for constructing in his yards a warship for the great empire of northern Europe.

"The Czar received me standing among some dozen or more of his naval dignitaries," he said, "and while he was graciously looking at me he was not less embarrassed. You see, I was not used to that sort of thing and really was wondering every minute just what would happen and what I would be expected to do. The Czar stood rather close to me as we talked, and I found myself wishing I was a bigger man, as he towered above me. Then, all of a sudden, he asked:

"Mr. Cramp, in what school of naval architecture were you educated?"

"Your majesty," I answered, "I was educated in my father's yards. He was educated in his father's yards. He founded a school of naval architecture."

"What put that into my head I never know," continued Mr. Cramp, according to the New York Times. "But it took the trick. The Czar caught me by the hand and said: 'Mr. Cramp, you were educated in the school that I am glad to have build ships for my navy.'"

His Sacrificial Condition.

Mrs. Goodson—Are these all the spring clothes you have, my poor man? Sold Spooner—I regret to say, madam, that I'm standing in de middle my me trunk at this moment—Judge.

Two-Pound Gold Pieces.

England is going to coin 22 pieces in gold. They will be about the size of our \$10 coins.

Desperate Struts and Crooked Actions are often closely allied.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.

ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENTS.

This Colossal Structure Was Erected at Ephesus, Asia Minor—Was 220 Years in Building, and Has Stood for Several Centuries.

The Temple of Diana at Ephesus was one of the seven wonders of the ancients. Ephesus was a city of Asia Minor, thirty-eight miles from Smyrna, founded by Ephesus, son of Croesus, and first peopled by Carianus and Lelages, islands of Asia Minor. It became great, the trade emporium of the east, and was called the "Eyes of Asia." The original object of worship for its inhabitants was a small statue of Diana, a beautiful goddess, made of ebony, and sculptured by Canaites.

Diana, a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, to whom many temples were dedicated, was a virgin dedicated to perpetual celibacy. To avoid the society of men she devoted herself to the chase and other sports, and she contrived to have with her a number of other virgins who had also abjured marriage. She wore a crescent on her head, carried a quiver and was attended by dogs. She was of the loveliest style of feminine beauty. Her limbs were bared, her feet covered with buckskin as worn by the huntresses of the ancients, and her power extended over heaven, earth and hell. Ephesus liked her because its prayers to Diana were generally granted. When she failed to answer, the natives tried Christianity, which yielded better results.

The Renowned Temple.

To give the statue of Diana, which was something of a miracle worker, the prominence it deserved, the Ephesians resolved to erect a gorgeous temple wherein the goddess could be safely

placed. So they planned and carried forward an imposing pile, which was completed during the reign of Servius Tullius, 400 B. C. This temple was destroyed by fire. A second one, surpassing in size and splendor the first, was begun thirty years after the original was leveled. This was partially burned soon after its completion, and on the notable day of the destruction of the city, it was restored with a grandeur surpassing anything previously expended upon it. Then for a third time fire razed it to the ground. This conflagration occurred on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, 356 B. C. The incendiary was Erastus, a publicist, who confessed the deed and said the reason was to gain immortality. He was promptly executed. Its restoration was not allowed to slumber. On even grander lines was it, to be reared, excelling anything ever attempted by man. To its rebuilding the pagan world contributed most generously.

The site had a morass and required an enormous foundation for the superstructure. This was so extensive that it needed as much money for the building below ground as for that above. The building was 425 feet long, 220 feet broad, and its roof supported by 127 columns of Parian marble, each pillar being 60 feet high and weighing 250 tons, and each the gift of a king. Within the temple was so large that 40,000 persons could be accommodated standing. White marble was used for the temple at the approaches. In its ornamentation cedar, cypress, different colored marbles and gold were employed lavishly. So much stone was needed for the building that all the quarries were exhausted for miles around the city. All told, it was 220 years in building. The interior was magnificently adorned.

When Xerxes, the Persian King, overran Asia Minor he laid waste every idol temple except that which sheltered Diana at Ephesus. He was so greatly impressed with its noble architecture and its magnitude that he ordered it spared. He, however, carried off much of the treasure he found inside. "It spared the figured goddess."

The city, however, which had grown great by the millions of pilgrims attracted to it by the statue of Diana, was captured and sacked by the Goths 262 A. D., and the great temple destroyed. From this on Ephesus declined until it was a mere collection of huts, and has long since disappeared from view. Even its site was for long a mystery, but explorations made recently have unearthed its whereabouts. Not only the city, but the remains of the great temple have been found 22 feet below the present surface, pieces of which can now be seen in the British museum.

Its Christian Epoch.

Ephesus, after the destruction of the temple, gave up idolatry for Christianity. St. Paul first preached to the Ephesians and St. Mark and St. John co-operated with him and with wonderful success. Three Christian churches were erected by these apostles in the city. Finally the country was overrun by the Mohammedans and the Ephesians were obliged to adopt the faith of Mahomet or be put to death. A few stood out, but the many yielded before the sword, and Christianity was extinguished. Desolation and misery were its lot thereafter, and decay set in and continued until Ephesus was no more. Where it stood bats and owls, snakes and lizards now hold sway. A few heaps of stones are all that remain of the once proud metropolis.

Biggest Irish Bog.

The bog of Allen, the biggest in Ireland, is in places seventeen feet deep.

THE PUBLIC.

Rev. J. O. Mosier, pastor of an Episcopalian church, whose views on "the marriageable age" have been so widely commented, is a very popular minister of the Indianapolis Evangelical conference. He believes that no man should take on himself the burdens of matrimony until he has reached his thirtieth year, and would restrict the marrying of women till they reach their twenty-fifth year, basing his ideas on many years of study and observation. Mr. Mosier's theory is that social obstacles to early marriages will form the best method of cutting down the constantly increasing business of the divorce courts. "Girls," he says, "do not pass the stage of frivolity and fickle fancy till they have reached the age of 25 years, and a man does not gain his complete development till he is five years older than that."

Richard Yates, the famous war Governor of Illinois, to whom it is proposed to erect a splendid monument near the Lincoln monument at Oak Ridge cemetery at Springfield, was the twelfth Governor of Illinois and served in that office from 1891 to 1895. He was born in Gallatin County, Ky., in 1818, and came to Illinois at the age of 21. He was a Whig and a passionate admirer of Henry Clay. His first public office was that of legislator, to which he was elected in 1842. Later he served in Congress and in the United States Senate. Gov. Yates died in St. Louis in 1875 while returning from a trip through the Southwest.

Rev. Dr. Richard Davenport Harlan, who was recently installed as president of the Lake Forest University, at Lake Forest, Ill., was until lately pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church at Rochester, N. Y., and one of the most popular ministers in that city. He is the son of Associate Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. Dr. Harlan is a graduate of Princeton with a Ph.D. in 1881, and of Princeton Theological Seminary. He was ordained in 1884, and his first pastorate was that of the First Presbyterian Church of New York. He was chosen president of Lake Forest in June, 1901.

Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, the world's richest clergyman, is dead. He was dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church at New York, which owes its present size and scope to his work. He became the head of this institution twenty-four years ago, and in all these years refused to accept a cent of salary. He leaves a fortune estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

A. A. Ames, Minneapolis executive, is charged in a grand jury indictment with having offered to divide three-fourths of the \$20,000 income of the Sheriff's office between the County Commissioners and the County Auditor if they would appoint his private secretary to be Sheriff. Ames is serving his fourth term as Mayor. He was a surgeon in the Civil War, and is a member of the G. A. R. In 1889 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor,

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Democratic "Arguments."

A good specimen of Democratic reasoning upon the Philippine policy of the administration was given in the House by Congressman Williams of Mississippi. Like other Democrats who read American history revised by themselves to suit their own ideas, he read into United States history a new chapter, and in the course of his remarks said:

"We are not doing in the Philippines what we did in Florida. We are not doing in Louisiana now in any other place ever annexed to this country what we are doing in the Philippine Islands. Every man knows that heretofore we have annexed areas peopled with a white race or else peopled with an Indian race so sparsely settled that they did not interfere with home making in the annexed territory by the sons and daughters of American people. Every man knows that this is the first time that we ever undertook to annex against their will, fighting with arms against it, a people denser than that in the State of Mississippi today."

The history of the United States says that we acquired all the land between the Mississippi River and the original States by a series of cessions by the original States without the consent of the persons occupying the land which had been acquired by the original States by occupation and conquest, without asking the consent of the previous occupiers. We acquired Florida and Louisiana in 1819 and 1803, respectively, without reference to the will of the inhabitants. We just took them in

and had given promises which had been broken wantonly when the Islands were annexed to the United States.

Then, to prove all these things, the Democratic Senators called Admiral Dewey as their star witness and Admiral Dewey proceeded to demolish their case. Under his clear, frank, blunt statement of the facts their effort to exalt Aguinaldo at the expense of our own officers, to the discredit of our own soldiers, to the shame of William McKinley, and to the humiliation of Theodore Roosevelt, wavered, weakened and collapsed.

On the unassailable testimony of the American who knew him best and who had the best opportunities for judging his character, his motives, and his aspirations. Aguinaldo was proved, not a statesman willing to efface himself to secure independence for his people, not a leader who aimed at the greatest good for the greatest number, not a patriot flaming with love of country, but a looter, a robber, and a trickster.

After such a stunning blow from their own witness, Messrs. Carmack, Rawlins and Patterson will do well to sit down. They need a rest. So do about 80,000,000 others.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Bryan Has Burned His Bridges.

It is announced that Mr. Bryan did not even acknowledge the receipt of the invitation sent him to attend the Tilden Club banquet in New York, which means that he did not wish to

PASSED HIM BY.



Bryan—Catching trains from a flag-station isn't what it cracked up to be.—Indianapolis Journal.

as territories or provinces, and Florida was not allowed to stand for twenty-six years, while Louisiana remained twenty years subject to Congress. The territory acquired from Mexico by the treaties of 1823 and 1853 was taken in without any reference to the views of the inhabitants, and after over half a century Arizona and New Mexico are still Territories.

Mr. Williams would do well to consult a volume on our Indian policies, recently published by the Government and embodying the decisions of the Supreme Court as to manner of obtaining our title to Indian lands. The position of our Government, under every administration since the beginning, has been that conquest and occupation gave title, without deferring to the wishes of the inhabitants. Our Government has fought all our Indian wars, and some of them involved desperate fighting, to force the reds to submit to us. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in this country to force people to submit who did not want us to rule over them. Mr. Williams thinks that the size of the population transferred to us by treaty or conquest makes a difference. Because there are 11,000,000 of Filipinos, more or less, on the Islands, he thinks we should abandon all efforts to reduce them to obedience and leave the country.

We have been doing in the Philippines exactly what we have done in this country. We have put down with the sword revolts of Indian tribes. Had the inhabitants of Louisiana and Florida risen in revolt, they would have been put down by the sword. An attempted revolt in Louisiana, under the provincial government, was quelled in the budding by Governor Claiborne by force of arms. It makes no difference whether there are few or many people in revolt against the United States in the Philippines. The United States will maintain law and order in the Territories subject to its jurisdiction.—Minneapolis Journal.

Dewey Did It.

The fourth attempt of the Democratic leaders to exalt Aguinaldo as a pure and unselfish patriot is going the way of the others. The Patterson plan to prove Aguinaldo a martyr to the bad faith of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt is already in pieces.

In their recent speeches in Congress the Democratic Senators dwell for weeks upon the treachery, duplicity and broken promises of William McKinley to Aguinaldo and his associates in rebellion. They impugn the motives of President Roosevelt in continuing to disregard the wishes of a great national leader who had sacrificed himself to secure independence of his people.

They poured forth scathing denunciations on the army and navy in the Philippines on the assumption that Admiral Dewey, acting under the instructions of the President of the United States, had tacitly, if not openly, agreed to the independence of the Philippines

write a note of regret that he could not be present to help the harmonizing policy. This shows that Mr. Bryan is not disposed to be used by those who make Cleveland and Hill the party leaders. In other words, Mr. Bryan puts up the signal that he has burned his bridges.

Democrat Meets Democrat.

The full proceedings of the Democratic convention in Illinois seem to indicate that it was a meeting to determine which was the best man—ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, of Chicago, who voted against Mr. Bryan in 1896, or the present Mayor Harrison. On the vote Hopkins was declared the State leader. The language used by the two men when they met, particularly by Hopkins, was animated. Here is a part of what the ex-Mayor of Chicago said to the present Mayor of that city:

"You talk about boodle, you little pinhead; you never got an honest dollar in your life. What money you have, you have either got by inheritance or from bribes on the shame of fallen women and every form of vice. What money you inherited came from vice and prostitution or the sale of franchises. You have been the beneficiary of every alley snub job and every corrupt paving contract that has gone through the City Council since you have been Mayor. You talk about boodles. You have not a friend in the hoodlums. You have not a friend in the convention except your pay roll gang, and you dare not carry your fight on me into that convention, because you know I can produce the men right here to prove what I say about you."

And yet, while Mr. Hopkins was denouncing Mr. Bryan in 1896, Mr. Harrison was presented as the most promising young Democrat in the West, sure to be a candidate for President.—Indianapolis Journal.

Balance in Our Favor.

The extent that the short crops of last season affected our exports is seen in the falling off in the amount of \$22,000,000 during May and \$22,500,000 during the eleven months compared with the same periods a year before. The loss is mainly due to the short crop of corn and oats and the lower price of cotton. During the eleven months of the fiscal year the amount of corn exported was 140,000,000 bushels and of oats 20,000,000 bushels. Although 200,000 bales more of cotton were exported, the value was less by \$22,000,000. The shortage of corn has had an effect upon the export of cattle, hogs and provisions, the decrease in value being \$3,000,000 in May. Turning to imports, the value thereof in May was \$3,000,000 less than in May, 1901. For the eleven months, in spite of the fact that the imports were \$75,000,000 more the last period than in 1901, the excess of exports over imports is \$162,470,843. This is a smaller balance in our favor than we have had for four years, but it is still a lot.

It Would Seem So.

She—Do you believe that marriages are made in heaven?
He—Possibly; but if they are the shipping clerk makes some fierce blunders.

PEACE IS DECLARED.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MAKES IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

Archipelago Is Proclaimed Pacified and Pardon Is Extended to Political Offenders—Civil Rule Is Established—Commendation for U. S. Soldiers.

President Roosevelt on Thursday formally declared the restoration of peace in the Philippine archipelago, placed the Islands under civil control and extended general amnesty to the Filipinos who have been in rebellion.

These three things, marking an important chapter in United States history and probably the most important in the history of the Philippines, were accomplished through the issue of three separate orders and proclamations—one by the President over his own signature extending amnesty, one through Secretary Root by the President's order relieving Gen. Chaffee from his duties as military governor, and a third which takes the shape of a general order addressed to the entire army of the United States, in which Secretary Root expresses the President's high appreciation of the work it has accomplished both in Cuba and in the Philippines.

Says Peace Is Established.

The amnesty proclamation is as follows:—

"A Proclamation.

"Whereas, Many of the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago were in insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the kingdom of Spain at divers times from August, 1898, until the cession of the archipelago by that kingdom to the United States of America, and since such cession many of the persons so engaged in insurrection have not recently resisted the authority and sovereignty of the United States; and

"Whereas, The insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States is now at an end and peace has been established in all parts of the archipelago except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which this proclamation does not apply; and

Ignorance Cause of Lawlessness.

"Whereas, During the course of the insurrection against the kingdom of Spain and against the government of the United States persons engaged therein or those in sympathy with and abetting them committed many acts in violation of the laws of civilized warfare, but it is believed that such acts were generally committed in ignorance of those laws and under orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary leaders; and

"Whereas, It is deemed to be wise and humane in accordance with the beneficent purposes of the government of the United States toward the Filipino people and conducive to peace and order and loyalty among them that the doors of such acts and those who have not already suffered punishment shall not be held criminally responsible, but shall be relieved from punishment for participation in these insurrections and for unlawful acts committed during the course thereof by a general amnesty and pardon;

Complete Amnesty Is Granted.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare without reservation or condition, except as hereinafter provided, a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine archipelago who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections for the offenses of treason or sedition and for all offenses political in their character committed in the course of such insurrections pursuant to orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary authorities or which grew out of internal political feuds or dissensions between Filipinos and Spaniards or the Spanish authorities or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipino themselves during either of said insurrections.

"Provided, however, that pardon and amnesty hereby granted shall not include such persons committing crimes since May 1, 1902, in any province of the archipelago in which at the time civil government was established, nor shall it include such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson or robbery by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain or of the United States of America, but which special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon, by any person belonging to the exempted classes and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended; and further

Property Rights Unaffected.

"Provided, That this amnesty and pardon shall not affect the title or right of government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands to any property or property rights heretofore owned or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands organized under authority of the United States by way of confiscation or otherwise; and that every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any authority in the Philippine archipelago authorized to administer oaths, namely:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

"Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1902, and in the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Ellis Root, Secretary of War."

Telegraphic Brevities.

Mrs. W. T. Johnson was thrown from her buggy in Butler, Mo., and killed.

The registry department of the Denver, Colo., postoffice was robbed of thirty registered letters.

The Fifth district log rolling of the Missouri Western of America will be held at Albion, Kan., Aug. 27.

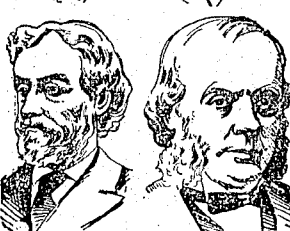
Dr. and Mrs. Parkhurst are making a tour of Ireland, studying the Irish agrarian and social problem on the spot.

H. C. Loomis, defendant in the case of the G. A. R. of Kansas, was given a banquet and reception at Winfield.

Andy Peterson was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Washington, Kan., for the killing of Carl Holt last January.

A fire which destroyed \$20,000 worth of property started in the smokehouse of the Cadbury Packing Company at South McAlester, I. T.

THEY OPERATED ON THE KING.



SIR F. LAKING. DR. F. THIEVES. DR. T. SMITH. SIR J. LISTER.

They are the leading practitioners of England and each is a specialist in some branch of medicine or surgery.

FAST TRAIN HELD UP.

Rock Island Passenger Seized by Bandits Near Joliet, Ill.

Near Joliet, Ill., Thursday night four bold and desperate highwaymen held up train No. 3, one of the fastest on the Rock Island road. The train was moving at the rate of forty miles an hour when the highwaymen clambered over the tender, and, leveling revolvers at the engineer and fireman, ordered them to stop.

The engineer at first supposed it was a Fourth of July joke. He was ordered to obey or lose his life, and he put on the air brakes. The men then threatened him and he was forced to stop the train. The highwaymen then searched the train and found a large sum of money.

When the messenger appeared the highwaymen began shooting and threatened to blow up the car with dynamite unless he gave up the valuables in his possession.

Assistant Messenger Kane drew a pistol and was shot through the right groin. One of the highwaymen then ordered the engineer to put out the headlight and uncouple the engine. This last effort was unsuccessful. The messenger at the point of a pistol was made to carry a bag containing the money over to a fence, where it was leisurely examined.

Oliver M. Olson, the news agent, and Charles C. Wentzler, a reporter for a Salt Lake paper, went forward to see what the trouble was, and both were ordered to go back. By this time passengers began piling out of coaches and the shooting was in progress. This frightened the highwaymen, who fled.

It is believed the highwaymen got on at Englewood and waited until the train reached Dupont, a lone spot twenty-three miles out of Chicago.

GRAIN AND STOCK MOVEMENT.

Large Increase in the Receipts of Spring Wheat in the South.

The receipts of wheat at eight interior markets to the end of May reached a total of 211,221,002 bushels. Last year's receipts for the corresponding period were 204,083,037 bushels. All this gain is to be credited to spring wheat sections of the country. There has been a decrease of nearly 22,000,000 bushels at the winter wheat markets compared with last year. The largest gains were made at Duluth, Minneapolis and Milwaukee, all other markets including Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, falling short of the receipts of the previous year.

Weekly shipments of wheat at Minneapolis averaged 299,658 barrels for the first twenty-two weeks of this year, compared with 270,042 barrels in 1901 and 330,377 barrels in 1900. The trunk line shipments eastward from Chicago and Chicago points show the usual high average in provision shipments in contrast with continued shrinkage in the volume of grain and flour traffic.

Live stock receipts at five western markets in May amounted to 2,282,995 head, and for five months ended with May to 12,502,506 head, compared with 13,243,024 head in 1901 and 12,087,487 head in 1900. The receipts of hogs at Chicago alone for these five months were 3,690,343 head, and exceeded the entire receipts of any year at that market prior to 1872. The growth of receipts of sheep to the end of May of this year at Chicago is shown by the fact that the number exceeded any entire year's receipts prior to 1888.

FIFTEEN DEAD IN WRECK.

Crowded Trolley Cars Collide Near Cloverville, N. Y.

Two trolley cars crowded with passengers collided on an electric railway near Gloverville, N. Y., Friday night and fifteen persons were killed and twenty-nine injured.

For a distance of four miles north of Gloverville the Mountain Lake Railway, an electric road, connects Gloverville with a popular place of resort and picnic ground. As it was the Fourth of July the place was crowded with pleasure seekers. The cars were filled with people coming home from the grounds.

The road makes a steep ascent from Gloverville to the resort, rising 1,000 feet to the five miles. Two cars crowded with persons who were returning home from the resort started down the grade toward Gloverville only a short distance apart. In so manner the motorman of the second and rear car lost control of it and it dashed ahead down the grade in spite of the brakes and rapidly approached the car preceding it. The two came together with a crash so violent as to completely demolish the cars, killing and mangleing the occupants. After the collision the cars tumbled over into the ditch at one side and one of the cars started to burn.

OFFICER OF THE BOERS

IN JAIL FOR TREASON.

Col. Arthur Lynch, the Irishman who went to South Africa to fight for the Boers and who was elected to Parliament from Cape Town, has been imprisoned without bail in London, England, for treason.

He had been in France, and recently announced that he would go to England to take his seat in the House of Commons. It was expected his case would come under the general amnesty granted at the conclusion of the war.

The government, however, evidently considers his defection more serious.

John P. Massie and William Hall of San Francisco, Cal., are in western Oklahoma, organizing a syndicate to operate in the Glass mountains, which are known to be very rich in copper ore. They have one shaft now in operation.

ROOSEVELT NOT SO BIG.

President Roosevelt was a distinct disappointment to the young son of a new government official.

When a certain Western man moved to Washington last month to take a post under the administration his 8-year-old son was eager to see the President, so the Westerner took him to the White House one morning and presented the lad to the President.

The boy had been impressed with the idea that he was to see the biggest man in the country, and he took it literally, so when the President shook hands with him the youngster seemed to think that there was some mistake about it, and asked:

"Are you President Roosevelt?"

"Yes," said the President.

"Why, you ain't so big," blurted out the lad, with the candor of youth.

"Papa said you were the biggest man in the country."

The President's hearty enjoyment of the lad's idea of greatness, says the New York Times, set the embarrassed father at ease and President Roosevelt explained to the boy that it was the office and not the man that was "big."

Saved the Baby.

New Providence, Iowa, July 7.—Little Helen Moon, the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Moon of this place, had a narrow escape from death.

Her mother noticed she seemed to be very dizzy and complained when she was rocked. Her limbs and face were bloated badly.

A doctor was summoned, but she got no better. He said she had Kidney Trouble in the worst form.

Two other doctors were called in and they agreed that there was very little left, as the case was bloated all over, her eyes being completely closed and her abdomen bloated until it was purple.

They bought six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and she commenced to improve at once. She had used nine boxes before the Dropsy was all gone. The treatment was continued and now she is as well as ever.

Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved the little one's life.

The First Victim.

"Hello, Jinks! Why, I haven't seen you for several weeks. How's your health?"

"Poorly; every little thing seems to affect me lately. Well, at any rate, you are looking like a king-kong."

"Feeling that way, except for a slight touch of spring fever."

"Yes, spring-sprung always affects me; too makes my head ring-rong."

"What in thunder is the matter with you, old man, the way you've got to talking?"

"Nothing-things," said Jinks, making a swinging movement of his arm through empty air, as his friend backed away in amazement and alarm.

"I hear that you have become a great devotee to the fashionable fad of table tennis."

"Yes," he said wildly; "I like to have my fling-thing and enjoy the banging-swing of the game of ping-pong at every racket's swing-swing, while the celluloid sphere is on the wing-thing—I know that game's the thing-thing."

Gently the keepers from the asylum led him away to his padded cell, the first victim of the omnipresent game of ping-pong.—Baltimore Herald.

SPECIAL SEA SHORE EXCURSION

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

From Chicago July 17. \$18.00 for the round trip to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City and Sea Isle City. Stopovers allowed at Niagara Falls, at Westfield and Sandusky for side trips to Chautauque and Put-in-Bay. Tickets good via boat between Cleveland and Buffalo if desired. Full information at City Ticket Office, 180 Clark street, or by addressing C. F. Daly, Chief A. G. P. A., Chicago.

Sure Cure.

Doctor—I'm sorry, madam, but I've used every known method to relieve your husband's insomnia, but all to no avail.

The Wife—I've got a scheme. I'll just tell him every night that I hear a burglar down stairs. That always did make him turn over and go to sleep.—Philadelphia Press.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-Mark.

Justice Lauriat in Supreme Court, Buffalo, has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder to shake into your shoes. Allen S. Olmsted of Le Roy, N. Y., is the owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease." Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trade-mark and common law rights.

Home-seekers' Tickets to the West.

Home-seekers can buy excursion tickets via the Great Northern Railway to points in Manitoba, Montana, Washington and the West, at about one fare for the round trip, on first and third Tuesdays of July, August, September and October.

Tickets and information from all railway ticket agents, or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

Not the Same.

Hostess to guests, who have come to spend a few days. "We're so glad you've been able to come, Mrs. Gushington; but I do hope we are going to have better weather, or I am afraid you won't enjoy yourselves much."

Mrs. Gushington—Oh, but my dear Lady Bertram, we didn't come here to enjoy ourselves. We came to see you.—Punch.

Home-seekers' Excursions.

Great Northern Railway sells home-seekers' tickets, St. Paul or Minneapolis at all points West, including Montana and Washington, on the first and third Tuesdays of July, August, September and October, 1902. Rate one fare for the round trip.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a terrible cough.—Fred Kernman, 209 Box avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1901.

Wife—Did you ever think what you would do if you had Mr. Rockefeller's income?

Husband—No; but I have sometimes wondered what Mr. Rockefeller would do if he had mine.

RED CROSS BALL, BLUE

Shook in every home, with your grocer for 25c. Large 2 oz. package only 50c.

There is one thing in the wide universe which is really valuable, and that is character.—John Todd.

STILL MORE SERIOUS.

One Situation in Which Children Are a Drawback.

Every one who has tried to hire an apartment in the city has encountered the stern question, "Have you any children?" If one is forced to own to that blessing, he is too often coldly informed that the house is not for him.

One prospective tenant, when the question was put to him, looked at his wife, and his wife looked at him. They seemed to scent a joke in the situation.

"Yes," said the man, "we have three children."

"Then, I can't let you have the flat," announced the agent.

"But there are extenuating circumstances."

"In the real estate and renting business," said the agent, "there are no extenuating circumstances in regard to children. We simply cannot admit them."

"But our children don't live with us."

"Don't live with you?"

"No."

"But they come to see you?"

"Oh, yes, frequently."

"Worse and worse!" asserted the agent. "When children merely come to visit, they are permitted to tear things loose. We have discovered by experience that when parents see their children only occasionally, they are ten times as indulgent. The romping they'd do in a three days' visit would ruin the reputation of the building."

Again the prospective tenants looked at each other and laughed.

"Our children won't romp," said the man.

"Children are all alike," returned the agent.

"But our children are married!"

"Oho, married! That alters it." And the agent prepared to go to work on the lease.

"Yes, married," repeated the man, "and have children of their own."

The agent dropped his pen.

"Grandparents!" he cried. "The most indulgent creatures on earth! Your children bring their children with them and you have family gatherings, and all that. What an escape! In another minute you'd have had the flat!"

President Roosevelt at the Illinois State Fair.

President Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of Senator Cullom and others, and has signed his intention of being present at the Illinois State fair, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 29 to Oct. 4. The Chicago and Alton Railway will not only make exceedingly low excursion rates, but will provide an elaborate system of train service, so as to allow everyone in Illinois and Missouri to journey to Springfield, enjoy the fair, and see the chief executive. Watch the Alton's advertising and make early arrangements to go to Springfield.

She Had 'Em.

Miss Newbriech was being taught how to play hearts. A diamond was led and she played a club.

"Have you no diamonds?" they asked her.

"Oh, she has any quantity up stairs," exclaimed her mother, proudly.—New York Evening Sun.

For a Day's Outing or Your Summer Vacation.

Go to Gray's Lake, Round Lake, Lake Villa, Fox Lake, Lake Marie, Channel Lake, Camp Lake, Silver Lake, Brown's Lake, Lake Beulah, Phantom Lake, Waukesha, Waupaca, or one of the many other resorts located on the lines of the Wisconsin Central Railway. For copy of summer booklet, time tables, rates and other information, call at address G. K. Thompson, C. P. & T. A., 230 S. Clark street.

Discouraging.

Jester—Poor old Skidnuff has his troubles.

Timson—What! Why he's making barrels and barrels of money.

Jester—I know but the price of barrels has gone up.—Boston Post.

Round Trip Home-seekers' Excursion to the West.

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Information from all ticket agents, or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St.

MONEY.

Friends as usual, everywhere.
Weather looking mighty fair;
Skies a soft and tender blue.
Birds a-sing, songs to you.
"Hello there," an "mornin' bill,"
How their eyes with gladness fill,
How they grab your hand and shake,
How they bid you come and take
Something wet and hot with them,
Jes' to loosen up the flem
In your throat, fer 'tis so,
Sich like favors count, you know,
When a man has money.

Don't th' world look bright an' fine,
In her gown of sun an' shine?
Hain't she sunlit sweet an' pert,
Like a reg'lar little flirt?
Don't th' glad hands to you reach?
Don't they holler, "you're a peach?"
Don't luek come jes' on th' whirr,
When you hain't a nothin' her?
Don't things come, Oh, don't they, say,
Come a-runnin' down your way?
Don't it seem an easy game,
Pill' up some more th' same,
When a man has money?
—Whitwood (S. D.) Plaindealer.

The Wood Choppers.

Enough rain had fallen all day—and was still falling—to dampen the most sanguine spirits. The little frame schoolhouse beside the bayou sat in water like Noah's ark. The pelting rain upon the shingle roof and the raucous quacking of ducks outside seriously interfered with the routine work.

Leontine concluded that the cause of education would be in no manner imperiled if she dismissed, a little earlier than usual, the four small boys who were her only pupils that day. All the girls had stayed at home.

From the doorway she watched the barefooted youngsters go splashing homeward, with their jeans trousers rolled high above the knees. Then she herself, with bent head, seeming to charge the elements with her big cotton umbrella, turned toward home. She was well-equipped against an ordinary rain, so far as mackintosh and rubber shoes went, but best of all, she carried a stout heart. She tried to think only of the snug fire-side toward which she was making her laborious way ankle deep in mud and running water.

Her home was nearly half a mile away; a poor little bit of a house, standing pretty close to the road that skirted the river. A few cabins were far in the distance, set down in a level field that bristled with giant, denuded cotton stalks.

Leontine let herself in at the gate. She found the cow waiting there, and let her in, too, after making sure that the calf was secure. Then she mounted the few wobbly steps to the gallery, where she removed her dripping mackintosh and the rubber shoes that had been next to no protection at all.

Leontine's look of anticipation, as she opened the house door and hurried in, was suddenly turned to dismay when she saw her mother at the fireplace scraping together a few red ashes between the andirons, while Mandy, a very small colored girl, was kneeling on the hearth with an apronful of wet chips.

"Why, mother!" the girl cried in French. "What are you doing with that fire on a day like this? Do you want to catch your death of cold?"

Her white-haired mother, feeble-looking and much bent, turned with a queer that was like an apologetic appeal.

"There is no wood-cut, my child; none, none, none," and she continued to scrape the embers with the tongs.

"No wood cut!" echoed Leontine, forgetting her soaking and bedraggled condition. "Where's Peter? Didn't Peter come?"

"No Peter all day. I sent Mandy through the rain to hunt him up. His wife says he is working over at Aaron's store, hauling freight." She says he told Francois to come, but Francois has not come; no one has come.

"I see Francois," piped up Mandy. "Francois' low he ain't bleege to do somethin' des because Uncle Peter say so."

Leontine hesitated a moment, and then slipped on her mackintosh again. Right through the driving rain the girl went to the wood pile.

"Leontine! Leontine, come back! Are you crazy? You are losing your mind! Oh, dear! dear!" cried the mother, wringing her hands.

"Go in and shut the door, mother! Shut the door!" The door was shut, and Leontine proceeded to get the ax, which was under the shelter of the back gallery—a stout, sharp ax.

She had sometimes chopped kindling and bits of light wood, and she did not believe that this would be much harder. It certainly looked like child's play when Peter wielded the ax.

She selected the slimmest stick she could conveniently pull into place, and arranged for action, and pretty soon she was hard at work. She knew just as well as if she were looking into the house that her mother was weeping, and that Mandy was standing with folded hands, gazing upon the doleful spectacle.

"Pim! pam!" began the ax. "Eeng! bang!" it resounded, and Leontine, with swinging arms, was presently in a fine glow.

If every blow had counted, she would soon have had a neat stack of firewood at hand; but the trouble was that the strokes, in the most unaccountable manner, never fell twice in the same spot.

Many another girl, in a like predicament, might have felt discouraged; not Leontine. The knack of wood-cutting was something she believed she might acquire in time, and there was a beginning to everything.

Leontine looked up, and seeing that the man was a total stranger, she would have yielded if she could have become any redder than she was. Turning, she went on wielding the ax without replying.

"Stop that chopping and go along into the house out of the rain! You ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

As there was no use in trying to turn red, Leontine turned purple and went on chopping.

The man alighted from his buggy without another word, came in at the gate, and was soon standing beside her at the wood pile. He wore a long, thick overcoat and a black slouch hat, and looked to Leontine like a bearded tyrant.

"This won't do," he said, quietly and firmly taking the ax out of her hand. "What are you doing this for? Isn't there any fellow around these diggings to chop your wood?"

Leontine was what they sometimes, in that region, call "spunky." She tried to look dignified and offended, but, with mortification, realized that the atmospheric conditions somewhat thwarted her design.

"You are a stranger, sir," she began. "No, I'm not. I live six miles below here, just moved, and I'm here to stay."

"Peter cuts wood for us," she explained, somewhat mollified. "He didn't come today, and I found my mother without fire suffering with cold when I returned from school a while ago. Will you kindly let me continue my work? I have no time to waste in conversation."

"Trot along in, trot along in, mademoiselle, and get into some dry clothes," was the man's only reply. Realizing the futility of standing out in the rain arguing, not to say quarreling, with an eccentric, perhaps insane stranger, Leontine left him and went into the house.

She found her mother and Mandy, agitated by the liveliest curiosity, peering through the window.

"I don't know him," she answered to her mother's question. "I don't know what he intends to do, in further reply. 'Maybe murder us; all you better lock the door.' And she went into the adjoining bedroom to divest herself of the saturated garments that felt like leaden weights upon her.

"Day look like Mr. Sloum's mules an' buggy," ventured Mandy, whose attention was divided between the man and his equipage.

"You're right, Mandy. It must be the young man that bought the Sloum place and everything on it."

Leontine soon heard the ax fairly singing out at the wood pile. Then a sepulchral whisper reached her from Mandy through the keyhole:

"Miss Leontine, he's 'choppin' wood!"

"Well, let him chop; who cares?" A while later, when her toilet was almost completed, Mandy's steady voice was again projected into the room:

"Miss Leontine, he done got a big pile chop. He hain't in on de galley."

Leontine hardly knew how to cope with the situation. She wished that her mother were possessed of more strength of character. But she knew just as well as anything that her mother would be polite to him, without the least assertion of offended dignity.

As Leontine emerged from her room blooming, all freshly attired in a neat, dark skirt and white shift, the stranger appeared in the doorway leading from the back gallery.

"Pardon me, ladies," he said, with an easy inclination. "My name is Willet. I live six miles below here—Sloum place. Just want to be neighborly. I'll give you lots of chances of returning the compliment. Have you people got any kindling, any light wood around here that could start a fire?" His eyes had been attracted to the gaping, empty fireplace.

Madame hastened to inform him, deprecatingly.

"Aaron promise to send me a load las' week, monsieur, but his oxen got crimple in the cut-off."

"Never mind, mother," interrupted Leontine, in French. "You needn't explain to him; it isn't necessary."

The intruder, undismayed at the knowledge that they were "talking around him," cast a searching eye about him, and unceremoniously started out to the buggy, returning with an empty pine box which he had taken from under the seat.

He broke the box on the hearth with his stout boot heel, and in less than five minutes there was a glorious blaze roving up the cavernous chimney.

"Now that looks more cheerful!" he exclaimed, brushing off his hands. "I'll bid you good day, mademoiselle; goodbye, madame," interrupting her goodly acknowledgments. "Don't let mademoiselle chop wood any more. In the first place, she doesn't know how and in the second place—she doesn't know how."

Then he went brusquely away, entered his buggy, and started the mules at a brisk trot, probably to make up for lost time.

Leontine looked after him in a blaze of indignation.

"Truly a gentleman and a man of noble heart!" Madame exclaimed. Mandy, put the water on for coffee, and also a few sweet potatoes in the ashes.

If Leontine hoped to have seen the last of this stranger, with his unconventional ways, she was greatly mistaken. Scarcely a day passed that she did not find, on her return from school, evidences of his continued assiduity in her and her mother's behalf—a basket of fruit, a hunch of venison or a wild turkey hanging out on the meat hook. Some indication of neighborly regard was forever confronting her.

When he called one Sunday afternoon, having obtained her mother's permission to do so, she was at first the small personification of dignity and reserve. This time he had brought a book with him, and some magazines, and the girl, hungry for such things, must have been of some not to have melted somewhat under this benign influence.

The subject of wood-chopping seemed by mutual consent to be eliminated from their conversation. Further reference to the theme was moreover entirely unnecessary, since Peter and Francois, for some mysterious fairly fought with each other over the privilege of chopping wood and rendering themselves generally useful about the place.

"What a noble soul," Madame often exclaimed. "And in my opinion there is none in the parish to compare with him in looks." Leontine was silent, but it was not the silence of contradiction.

Once she said, with great show of emotion: "Mother, you must put a stop to Mr. Willet's constant visits and attentions. Some day he will be bringing a wife home to his plantation. Some one who may look down on us, who will be disagreeable, whom we will dislike, I'm sure we will dislike her. Such men always marry women whom people dislike!"

Madame did not even seem to listen to this harangue. She only ordered Mandy to throw another stick upon the fire.

One afternoon it was raining very hard and Madame was watching through the misty panes for the return of her daughter. It was George Willet's buggy that stopped at the door, and it was the young planter himself who helped Leontine to alight. They came into the room beaming with some unexpected secret.

To the astonishment of all—none more than Mandy—Mr. Willet walked up to the old lady, threw his arms around her and gave her a hearty kiss.

"It's all right, mother," laughed Leontine, and Mr. Willet, gaily echoing her words, cried, "It's all right, mother!"

When they were married in the spring and moved over to the big plantation, there was but one of Leontine's possessions that George Willet laid personal claim to. That was the heavy old ax. He bore it away himself in a sort of triumph, proclaiming that as long as he lived it should hold a place of honor in his establishment.

—Youth's Companion.

THE WALLS OF SPARTA.

When you tell your chum that he's "a brick," you probably do not realize that this bit of slang is over 2,000 years old.

An ambassador from Ephesus came to see the king of Sparta, and, knowing that the latter ruled all Greece, was astonished to find that his city had no walls. He expressed his surprise to the king. The latter laughed and replied that the ambassador could not have looked carefully.

Next day he would show him the walls of Sparta. The following morning he took his guest out to the reviewing ground, where the army was drawn up. "There," he said, "those are the walls of Sparta—10,000 men and every man a brick."

HOME OF THE WORM.

The worm's home is a hole of long halls dug in the ground. These halls are lined with a kind of glue from the worm's body, the glue making the walls firm so they will not fall in.

The halls are not very deep under ground and when the weather is cold or dry the worms dig deeper. In winter worms plug up the doors of their houses, and this is done often by dragging into it a plant stem that will fit it. They carry into their homes leaves and stalks to eat, and they bring out and throw away things which they do not like.

Worms usually come out of their holes at night or in wet weather. If they get far from their homes they cannot find their way back; then they make a new hole. Each worm lives alone. In the evening or early morning, or during rain, you will often find worms with their heads stuck out of their doors. They do not come out when the sun is shining bright, as the heat dries worms up very fast and kills them. Birds know the habits of worms and search for them at sunrise or after sunset, or while it is raining. A worm will die in one day in dry air, but it will live for weeks under water.

Young worms know as well how to build their houses and carry things in and out of them as do old worms.

TOM GETS INTO TROUBLE.

Had Tom known everything that was going to happen that day, he would have obeyed his mother, but he felt sure that he could go down to papa's store, by himself and surprise him, so, without telling anyone, he boarded a car feeling as brave as though he were sixteen years old instead of six.

He carried his guinea pig under his arm, for he wanted to show it to his father. Uncle Harry had given it to him right after papa had started off that morning. Mamma had told Tom that he must never go off the block to play, because she always wanted to know just where he was; but Master Tom that morning thought he would make-believe he was a man just like Uncle Harry, and so he signaled the car at the corner and climbed in as fast as he could, still holding his pet.

He felt very important, for the grown-up treated him as though he were a man, and the passengers seemed to think he was a man, too. He knew where to get off, so when papa's store was reached he motioned for the conductor to stop, and right there the trouble began, for on the pavement a boy posted him, and trying to keep from dropping Guinea, Tom ran against an iron post, and Tom's pretty blue shirt with the sailor collar was ruined, and so were his new tan shoes. Guinea was dropped after all, and some one accidentally trod on her and hurt her dreadfully. By this time Tom was so frightened that he forgot to make-believe he was a man; and so he burst out crying, and when he ran into the store, he was so horrid looking a little boy that his father felt anything but proud of him. To keep him from making-believe that way another time, his mother would not let him have strawberry shortcake for supper that night. But worse than that, he caught a bad cold riding on the open car without a coat and has been ill, and has been obliged to stay in bed and eat sick folks' food ever since. He thinks now that it is better to obey his mother.—Montreal Star.

PRINCESS'S STRANGE BLOOD.

George Ulrich, of Hammond, Ind., is the owner of a dog that is perhaps the most remarkable example of brute intelligence ever heard of outside the fairy books of Grimm and Anderson.

Mr. Ulrich, who is a poultry raiser on a small scale, noticed a few days ago that one of his setting hens was in the habit of frequently leaving her nest and remaining away for a long time. Fearing that he might lose a brood of chickens through the hen's neglect, he set about to make arrangements for keeping the eggs warm during her absence, and to that end he decided to transfer the nest to the basement, alongside the furnace.

Upon entering the henhouse, however, he discovered that his wishes had been anticipated by his pet dog, Princess, a female fox terrier, which

he found crouching on the eggs. He endeavored to induce the animal to leave the nest, but she refused to do so until the hen returned to her duties.

This state of affairs continued until the eggs were hatched. The moment the hen would leave the nest the dog would dash into the henhouse and "sit" upon the eggs until the chickening biddy had finished her outing, and was ready to assume her rightful place.

As soon as the chicks were out of the shell Princess asserted her right to share with the hen the care of the progeny.

Last week a reporter of the Record-Herald called at Mr. Ulrich's home, which is situated on Conkey avenue, on the outskirts of Hammond, and found Princess out in the yard with her adopted young about her. A few yards away, the hen scratched and clucked, but the chicks seemed to prefer the society of their foster mother.

The day was damp and cold, and "as a hen gathereth her chicks under her wing," so Princess, with gentle paw and persuasive nose, was trying to cuddle the peeping brood into the shelter of her maternal breast.

To the reporter Mr. Ulrich said: "I put fifteen eggs under that hen, and every one hatched out a chicken. A pretty good record, wasn't it? But that was due to Princess. The eggs didn't have a chance to get cold or spoil. At first I was afraid the dog would break them, but when I saw how carefully she 'set' upon them I decided to let her alone. In fact, she was a better sitter than the hen."

Just then one of the chickens attempted to run away, when, quick as a flash, Princess opened her mouth and for a brief space it looked as though the dog had swallowed "a warm bird," but in an instant the chick was dropped to the ground unharmed. The canine instinct which prompts a mother dog to carry her young in her mouth had momentarily asserted itself.

"Don't be afraid," said Mr. Ulrich, in answer to the reporter's startled look of anxiety, "she does that often, but never hurts them."

"As the newsgatherer made ready to depart a strange dog entered the yard. 'Now you will see some fun,' said Mr. Ulrich."

But it was the hen that came to the rescue. With outstretched wings she flew at the intruder and chased him ignominiously from the premises.

"Old Biddy has perfect confidence in Princess. But come to any other dog that tries to come near," said Mr. Ulrich. "I have tried several times to wean her from the chicks by keeping her in the house, but it was of no use. The moment I would let her out she would make a dart for the henhouse and whine until I let her in. By and by the chicks will begin to scratch for themselves, and then I don't know what Princess will do."



A QUERY.

When Kate is out, I sometimes lay The tray for dear mamma, And she will say my little girl, A help indeed you are."

One night I thought that I would try Before I went to bed To lay the tray for Katie, too, And she came in and said:

"You naughty child, what have you done? This clean, fresh cloth! Just see! Run quick, I say, up-stairs to nurse, And do not bother me!"

I wish some little girl could tell, For I'm sure I don't know, How I can bother Kate so much When I help mamma so.

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Upon entering the henhouse, however, he discovered that his wishes had been anticipated by his pet dog, Princess, a female fox terrier, which

he found crouching on the eggs. He endeavored to induce the animal to leave the nest, but she refused to do so until the hen returned to her duties.

This state of affairs continued until the eggs were hatched. The moment the hen would leave the nest the dog would dash into the henhouse and "sit" upon the eggs until the chickening biddy had finished her outing, and was ready to assume her rightful place.

As soon as the chicks were out of the shell Princess asserted her right to share with the hen the care of the progeny.

Last week a reporter of the Record-Herald called at Mr. Ulrich's home, which is situated on Conkey avenue, on the outskirts of Hammond, and found Princess out in the yard with her adopted young about her. A few yards away, the hen scratched and clucked, but the chicks seemed to prefer the society of their foster mother.

The day was damp and cold, and "as a hen gathereth her chicks under her wing," so Princess, with gentle paw and persuasive nose, was trying to cuddle the peeping brood into the shelter of her maternal breast.

To the reporter Mr. Ulrich said: "I put fifteen eggs under that hen, and every one hatched out a chicken. A pretty good record, wasn't it? But that was due to Princess. The eggs didn't have a chance to get cold or spoil. At first I was afraid the dog would break them, but when I saw how carefully she 'set' upon them I decided to let her alone. In fact, she was a better sitter than the hen."

Just then one of the chickens attempted to run away, when, quick as a flash, Princess opened her mouth and for a brief space it looked as though the dog had swallowed "a warm bird," but in an instant the chick was dropped to the ground unharmed. The canine instinct which prompts a mother dog to carry her young in her mouth had momentarily asserted itself.

"Don't be afraid," said Mr. Ulrich, in answer to the reporter's startled look of anxiety, "she does that often, but never hurts them."

"As the newsgatherer made ready to depart a strange dog entered the yard. 'Now you will see some fun,' said Mr. Ulrich."

A LAND WITHOUT WOMEN.

MEMBERS OF GENTLER SEX NOT ALLOWED ON REDONDA.

A Population of Quartermen—Absolute Despotism Exists on a Little Island in the Lesser Antilles Which is owned by Great Britain.

Many there are who have heard of that island in the Lesser Antilles, famous for its lime juice and sugar crop, the volcanic Montserrat, discovered by Columbus in 1493, and, indeed, named by him as well. But how many know of its little neighbor about fifteen miles to the northwest called Redonda, which is too small to be marked by even a pin dot upon the map? Here we find hardly an "Adam's Eden," nor yet an Eden which is Eveless, for from the account of a returned traveler it is in no wise a place of desirable habitation.

However, a spot on this broad globe denied to women by man-made laws is something of a curiosity.

Redonda is little more than a rocky volcanic peak rising out of the sea to the height of perhaps a thousand feet. Until about thirty years ago it was left to the myriads of wild sea birds, which made their nests upon the rocky cliffs. Guano was accidentally discovered, and since that time it has been given over to the workmen, who have drilled, hammered and blasted the surface to force it to yield up its deposits. Later on phosphate of alumina and iron were discovered and this brought miners to the island.

The population, which consists entirely of quartermen and miners, varies from about a dozen to 250, according to the season, and is composed entirely of negroes under the direction of a white manager.

While really a dependency of Montserrat, one would naturally suppose that it was governed by the hard and fast laws of Old England, but far from that, it is a curious form of superlative unlimited monarchy.

All power, both spiritual and temporal, is vested in the manager in charge. This important individual carries the entire code of laws around in his hand, which is no doubt convenient and has numerous advantages, seeing that he can add or subtract a clause to suit his fancy, while no one may be the wiser. Then again, in case an inhabitant commits a crime which has no precedent, what more easy than to invent a new punishment to fit it?

When a certain captain took charge of this unique colony about twenty years ago he found it torn asunder by rebellion and civil war. Upon inquiry he found that the prime causes to be "rum" and destructive, deceitful "omen."

Being a wise man in his day, he first cut off the supply of rum, and afterward banished the females for all time. Since this edict went forth not a black woman has set foot on the island, although white women tourists have been allowed to take a peep at this curious little speck of terra firma.

The miners, chiefly from Montserrat, and are expected to remain at least three months without going home, though many of them remain much longer without expressing any desire to return.

The island produces absolutely nothing in the way of crops, and all food supplies are brought directly from England or the neighboring islands, who ply a lively trade by means of sailboats. There are no towns, no shops, no churches, no roads worthy the name. In fact, there is nothing but the manager's bungalow-like residence and the negro quarters.

The negroes seem to be a light-hearted, happy-go-lucky, irresponsible company, and from their behavior one must gather that they feel the loss of their women folks very little.

After working hard all day, many of them in the broiling sun, they spend the evening in boisterous song and dance, having scarcely taken time to swallow their evening meal.

They select the largest barrack room, close all the doors and windows tight, stuff up every crevice, and, with reeking skin, under blazing paraffin lamps, they dance and shout the hours away to the music of a concertina, tin can, bones and triangle.

Next morning, far from being exhausted, they go forth to the day's work, laughing and happy, like a troop of schoolboys.

Such is the place forbidden to women, but she may take some satisfaction in the knowledge that the latest Gazetteer gives Redonda just three lines of descriptive space.

Photographs on Fabrics.

Photographs on various kinds of fabrics, such as linen and silk, are becoming notably popular, and some of them are decidedly decorative, being used for pillow covers, handkerchiefs, and numerous other articles of domestic or personal usefulness.